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MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

PATENTS:

UNITED STATES.
JUNE 24TH, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.
MAY 16TH, 1877.

FRANCE.
MAY 18TH, 1877.

TRADE MARKS:

UNITED STATES.
REGISTERED No. 5,896.

GREAT BRITAIN.
REGISTERED No. 15,979.

DIRECTIONS.

Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the
scrap on without wetting it.

DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.



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From,

Advance
Kennett Square Pa

Date,

May 12 1898

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THOMAS J. EDGE.

Thomas Garnett as already stated sold in 1719, 200 acres of his land unto John Allen who had three sons, William, Joseph and Benjamin Allen. A part of this 200 acres appears to have descended from him unto his son Joseph and from him to his son Benjamin Allen (2). Benjamin (2) died soon after he had received the title to land inestate. In proceedings in partition about 130 acres were confirmed unto Isaac Allen, who in 1780 sold and conveyed the same to Asher Ely, who held possession for about nineteen years, then sold 111 acres thereof (1803) unto Joseph Hoofman. Five years later Hoofman sold and conveyed the messuage and 111 acres of land unto Amos Baldwin who held possession and occupied the same until his decease. Amos was a sterling man and possessed a small vein of humor. Riding down to Elkton on day to sell his barley he was met by a man who inquired if he could tell him where he could buy some "no bone pigs." Amos answered him in an attitude of surprise, "No bone pigs, why I never heard of such a thing, but I can tell you where there are plenty of no meat pigs if they will do."

Amos had three sons and one daughter, all of whom were favorably known in the neighborhoods where they have resided.

In the adjustment of his estate the other heirs released their interest therein unto Washington Baldwin who in 1857 granted and conveyed the messuage and premises unto Joshua P. Edge and Thomas J. Edge became the occupant until after his nucle's decease.

During the time it was in the occupancy of Thomas J. Edge the large barn thereon was burned in the early evening with all its contents. The blaze illuminated the country for miles around.

When Thomas J. Edge was appointed the commissioner of agriculture for the state of Pennsylvania, a mission he so well fills, he removed to Harrisburg.

The farm remains in his possession and has been rented. The present care taker is Thomas Whitson, well-known in his neighborhood for integrity and strictness of

life. He is a recognized minister in the religious society of which he is a member.

JOHN BILES.

The 200 acres of Thomas Garnett's land sold unto John Allen was held by him until his decease. He had acquired a large area of land in the adjoining township of Londongrove on which a mill, long known as Allen's mill, had been in successful operation.

John Allen devised certain of his real estate to his son John and his wife Ann Allen and the survivor of them. The said John Allen confirmed his father's devise as appears from the recital in the deed of Allen Thompson unto Robert D. Hicks made in 1855, to wit: "Whereas John Allen, late of London Grove township, ———deceased was in his lifetime seized in fee of the following described real estate, to wit: A messuage and water mill and tract of of about 151 acres of land situate in the township of London Grove and New Garden and part whereof is the same premises which the said John Allen devised as heir en-tail under the will of his grandfather John Allen dated December 7th 1768 ——— subsequent became vested in the said grandson John Allen (3) in fee."

John, Allen (3) married in 1812 Ann a daughter of James and Hannah Way. They lived on the New Garden part of the farm and built a new brick residence west of the creek in 18— in London Grove township to which they removed. John died in 18—.

Pretty soon after her husband's death Ann Allen took her into her employ David Humes a promising young man of good family connections in the neighborhood as manager and farmer. The situation proved so pleasant as well as remunerative to David that he was led to endeavor to make the situation a permanent one. The widow seemed pleased with the idea and thinking she might not find a more trusty caretaker entered into an engagement for life. They were married according to the order of Friends in London Grove meeting in the Spring of 1830. The discrepancy in their ages led to much neighborhood gossip but they survived it and until Ann's decease, a period of twenty-five years they appeared to enjoy to enjoy each other and live happily together.

John Allen (3) in his will proven in 1826 devised his real estate at the death of his wife, Ann Allen, unto his nephew Allen Thompson, of Washington, D. C. Ann (Allen) Humes died in 1854 and in the next year Allen Thompson sold and conveyed the Allen devise to him unto Henry D. Hicks, cashier of the bank of Delaware, who in the following year (1856) granted and conveyed the same unto David Humes. Thus he again took up his old home.

David Humes sold the "water mill" with a messuage and about 2½ acres of land in London Grove unto Thomas Wickersham. The remainder of the land, mansion and farm buildings he held until 1888, about that time from the infirmities of old age and other causes it became incumbent upon him to retire from active work.

In that year he sold his messuage and land unto John Biles and took up a residence in Avondale where he died in 1890 having survived his second wife a few years. Two sons survive him. John Biles and his son Spencer with their wives are the occupants of the farm.

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From, *See*

Spring City Pa

Date *May 19 1898*

HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY

BY SHERMAN DAY. PUBLISHED 1843.

General Anthony Wayne was born in the township of Eastown, Chester county, (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Paoli tavern,) on the 1st of January 1745. He received a thorough education, and was particularly skilled in the mathematics. After leaving school he became a surveyor, and also paid some attention of Dr. Franklin, who became his friend and patron. At the opening of the revolution he was a prominent member of the provincial legislature. He entered the army in 1775 as colonel of a corps of volunteers; and was afterwards active on the northern frontier at Ticonderoga. Here he was made brigadier-general on the 21st February 1777. In the battle of Brandywine he commanded the division of Chadsford, resisting the passage of the column under Knyphausen with the utmost gallantry until near sunset, when, overpowered by superior numbers, he was compelled to retreat. His conduct at the Paoli is described above. At the battle of Germantown he evinced his wonted valor, leading his division into the thickest of the fight.

In all councils of war he was distinguished for supporting the most energetic measures. At the battle of Monmouth, he and General Cadwallader are said to have been the only two general officers in favor of attacking the enemy. His conduct on that occasion elicited the special applause of General Washington. His attack upon the fort at Stony Point, in July 1779, an almost inaccessible height, defended by a garrison of 600 men, and a strong battery of artillery, was the most brilliant exploit of the war. At midnight he led his troops with unloaded muskets, flints out, and fixed bayonets, and without firing a single gun, completely carried the fort, and took 543 prisoners. In the attack he received a wound from a musket ball in

the head, which, in the heat of the conflict, supposing to be mortal, he called to his aids to carry him forward and let him die in the fort. In the campaign of 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, he bore a conspicuous part; and he was afterwards actively engaged in Georgia. At the peace of 1783, he retired to private life. In 1789 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and strongly advocated the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In 1792, after Harmar and St. Clair had been repeatedly unsuccessful, Wayne took the command on the northwestern frontier, and by his wise and prudent measures, his excellent discipline, and bravery, he gained the decisive battle of the Maumee, and concluded the war by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. A life of peril and glory was terminated in December 1796, in a cabin at Presqu'isle, then in the wilderness, and his remains were deposited, at his own request, under the flagstaff of the fort on the margin of Lake Erie. His remains were removed in 1809 by his son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, to Radnor churchyard, in Delaware county.

By direction of the Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, an elegant monument was erected, of white marble, of the most correct symmetry and beauty.

South Front.—In honor of the distinguished military services of Major General Anthony Wayne, and as an affectionate tribute of respect to his memory, this stone was erected, by his companions in arms, the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, July 4th, A. D., 1809, thirty-fourth anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America; an event which constitutes the most appropriate eulogium of an American soldier and patriot.

Major General Anthony Wayne, after a life of honor and usefulness, died, as before stated, in December, 1796, at a military post on the shore of Lake Erie, Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country, and in the hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. Lewis gives the following narrative, which is corroborated by others. Fitz was probably connected with the Doanes of Bucks county, and similar desperadoes in Franklin county and in Virginia:

During the winter in which the British occupied Philadelphia, and the year following, some alarm was created and kept up in the county by the daring

depredations of one Jim Fitzpatrick, a celebrated desperado of those times. Fitz, as he was commonly called, was born, of Irish parents, and was apprenticed, when quite a lad, to a respectable blacksmith of Chester county, named John Passmore; and he labored faithfully at his trade (at or near Downington, it is thought,) until the end of his apprenticeship. While in his boyhood he practiced a good deal in athletic exercises, in which he manifested great superiority.

On arriving at his majority, he quit his trade and joined the American army. Not relishing the subordination and discipline of the camp, he deserted, and roamed the country for some time, working as a day laborer for a maintenance. While thus engaged he was seized unawares, by two soldiers, in a meadow in London Grove township. It was proposed to lead their prisoner directly to Wilmington, but at his entreaty the men were prevailed upon to go with him first to his mother's to procure some clothes, which he said he should want in case of detention. On opening his mother's door, he grasped his rifle, which stood behind it, and presenting the muzzle to the soldiers, threatened to shoot them down unless they would leave him instantly. They did not think it prudent to dare him to the execution of his threat, and Fitz returned to his labor, and continued to pursue it as if nothing had happened.

To particularize the many adventures related of this singular man—this Rob Roy McGregor of the county—would surpass my restricted limits. During the year or more that he infested this vicinity, he was extremely active, and every day plotting or achieving some new plan of mischief. He, however, never molested his tory friends, for, having espoused the British interest, he considered the whigs only as his enemies, and himself at liberty, as a partisan chief, by the laws of war, to harass them in every possible manner.

He had his peculiar humor, which he frequently indulged at the expense of others. Even in his treatment of those whom he chose to punish, he often proceeded in such a manner as to render them objects of ridicule rather than pity. He despised covetousness; and in all his depredations was never known to rob a poor man. Indeed he often gave to the poor what he took from the rich. It is related that while lurking in the neighborhood of Caln meeting-house, he met with an old woman on her way to the city with all her little

stock of money to procure a supply of goods. Not knowing the robber, and but little expecting at that time the honor of his company, she made known to him her apprehension that, as Captain Fitz was in the neighborhood, she might fall into his clutches, and be deprived of her whole fortune. Fitz, after obtaining her secret, told her he was the man she so much dreaded, but there was nothing he would disdain so much as to wrong a weak and defenceless woman. At the same time he drew from his pocket a purse of guineas, presented it to her, wished her a pleasant journey, and turned off into the woods.

The whig collectors of public moneys were the special objects of his vengeance, and all the public money which he could extort from them he looked upon as lawful prey. One of these men he not only plundered of a large sum, but took him off to his cave in the woods, where he detained him two weeks, to the great alarm of his family, who supposed him murdered.

He was often pursued by whole companies of men, but always escaped them by his agility, or daunted them by his intrepidity. On one occasion, 50 or more persons assembled well armed, and resolved to take him dead or alive. They coursed him for some hours over the hills, but becoming weary of the chase, they called at a tavern to rest, and procure some refreshment. While sitting in the room together, and every one expressing his wish to meet with Fitz, suddenly, to their great astonishment, he presented himself before them with a rifle in his hand. He bade them all keep their seats, declaring that he would shoot the first man that moved. Then having called for a small glass of rum, and drank it off, he walked backwards some paces, with his rifle presented at the tavern door, wheeled and took to his heels, leaving the stupified company in silent amazement.

Not long after this occurrence, another party of 18 or 20 men was hunting him with guns and rifles upon the South Valley hill. Stepping from behind a tree he presented himself to one of the company separated a short distance from the rest, and asked him whom he was seeking. The man answered, "Fitz." "Then," said Fitz, "come with me and I will show you his cave where you may find him." The bold man-hunter went accordingly. After leading him some distance from his companions, Fitz told the fellow who he was, bade him ground arms, tied him to a tree, cut a withe, and

flogged him severely. He then told him he might go and inform his comrades where to find the Fitz they were hunting. When they arrived at the place, he had decamped.

Shortly after a price had been set upon his head, to show how much he dared, or how heartily he despised the cowardice of the multitude, armed with two pistols and a dagger, he deliberately walked in open day, from the southern hill opposite Kennett square, through a great company of people, who made way for him, to Taylor's tavern, took a glass of grog, and went away without molestation, though there were men present with arms and muskets in their hands.

A man from Nottingham, once in pursuit of Fitz, entered the house of his mother, behaved rudely, and broke her spinning-wheel. Fitz vowed revenge, and sent the fellow word that he would visit him shortly. The man swore he would be glad to see him, and ventured to predict that if Fitz appeared he should give a good account of him. The robber kept his promise, and having met his mother's injurer at his own door, ordered him in a peremptory tone to follow him to the woods. The man had not the hardihood to disobey, but did as directed. Fitz then tied him to a tree and inflicted on him his favorite punishment—a sore flagellation.

But this man, who had daunted multitudes, and baffled so long the vigilance of his enemies, like Sampson was at length betrayed and taken by a woman. This Delilah was the mistress and confidant of Fitz, and was mainly dependent for the means of support upon his generosity. She then lived in a house near the Strasburg road, and a little beyond Crum creek, in a retired situation.

He was apprehended by men concealed in the house, and conducted immediately to Chester, where he was tried, condemned, and executed; behaving throughout with a firmness worthy of a hero, and consistently with the character he had sustained.

From,

New West Chester Pa.

Date,

May 30 1898

BYGONES RETOUCED.

Threads of the Past Woven Into Stories for To-Day.



FORMER resident of West Chester who now resides over in the village of New York out of the bustle of his former home has presented us with a group of interesting old papers. The gentleman alluded to was of that Fortress Monroe under General William James. A day or two subsequent to the evacuation of Richmond by the rebels he journeyed up there. While strolling around the Capital Building he picked up these documents. He has retained them ever since until the present time, when he concluded to transfer them. Among them are a half dozen private letters written by the men in the field to their parents or friends at home, and the following other papers:

This one dated March 7, 1865, with the words "packed up" underscored would seem to imply that the rebels foresaw the evacuation of Richmond at least a month ahead of the date of our armies' entering therein and were packing up that long ahead:

"Treasury Department, S. C. A.,

"Second Auditor's Office.

"Richmond, Va., March 7, 1865.

"Dr. H. Wosham, House of Delegates, Richmond, Va.:

Sir:—The Verser cases have been taken up for settlement and will be audited so soon as the evidence of the amount due can be obtained.

"The case of Mrs. Caroline Baldwin, filed January 23th, 1865, has not yet been reached. The rolls in this office being packed up no further progress can be made on the Verser cases at present.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"ROBERT GRAME,

"Acting Auditor."

Another paper is the report of Brigadier General John C. Vaughn on the movements of his brigade at Vicksburg, dated January 10, 1863. The General must have gone on to Richmond to make his report, or the officers were furnished letter heads from there, for the paper on which this report is made out has this letter head: "Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Va."

The report is addressed "to Major General Stevenson, Commanding Forces in Front, through Major General M. L. Smith."

Another paper would indicate that some of the officials of the rebel Congress were not very anxious to have their accounts audited. It reads thus:

"Confederate States of America,

"Treasury Department,

"Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1863.

"Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury:

"Sir:—In reference to the letter of the First Auditor, asking whether, under the construction of the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the mode of paying members of the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., Mr. R. E. Dixon, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Mr. I. N. Fitzhugh, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, are required to render their accounts quarterly to this office,' I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that they are required to render their accounts as all other disbursing officers.

This opinion is predicated upon both law and reason."

This letter is signed by P. Clayton, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and proceeds at considerable length to back up his opinion in the matter quoted above.

Another paper contains the aye and no vote on the bill to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. This is without date and contains the full roll of the rebel House of Congress. "Mr. Speaker," voted in the affirmative and the bill only went through by three majority.

The rebel Congress evidently did not elect a Chaplain, as does our Congress. This invitation, neatly printed in script, shows this fact:

"Senate Chamber,
Richmond, Va. —, 186-.

"Rev. —:—:

"Sir:—I am requested by the President of the Senate to invite you to open the sessions of the Senate with prayer during the week commencing on the — day of —, 186-.

"Very Respectfully, etc."

House Bill No. 49, then pending in the House of Representatives, is interesting: "A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities, approved February 17, 1864, and to repeal an act for the enlistment of cooks in the army, approved April 21st, 1862.

"Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be so amended that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to have employed one hundred thousand slaves, as provided in said act, if so many should be necessary, to work upon fortifications, or in government works, for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, or as teamsters, pioneers, laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and as cooks; and while engaged in the performance of such duties, said slaves shall receive rations and clothing, and their owners be entitled to compensation at the rate of six dollars per month for each slave so employed.

"Section 2. That the cooks to be employed under the first section of this act shall not exceed one for every ten privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers on duty; and said slaves shall be required to perform all the duties incident to cooks, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

Another report is headed:

"Headquarters, 5th Tennessee Regiment, Camp near Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862." It is addressed to Brigadier General P. R. Clebourne, commanding Second Brigade. The report is signed by Ben. J. Hill, commanding 5th Tennessee Regiment, and sets forth the movements of his command at Corinth.

A complete roster of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1863, is another paper. It gives the names of the members and the counties which they represent.

This little printed notice, bordered with one of the old fashioned borders of newspaper offices before the war, was pulled off one of the doors leading into the rebel Congress:

During the Sessions

of the

House

No person will be admitted

to the

Office of the Clerk,

except

Members of Congress

And persons having business

with the office.

By order of the Clerk.

January 9, 1865.

Another notice gotten up in stencil was taken off a door leading into the Senate. It is gotten up in capital letters thus:

SECRET
SESSION.
NO
ADMITTANCE.

It is a home made sign sure. One or two other documents we will mention later.

UNDER THE FAMILY TREE.

Gathering of Descendants of Edward and Eleanor Foulke.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the
Welsh Settlers of Gwynedd—More
Than Four Hundred of the
Family Present, Etc.

Although there is a plentiful sprinkling of unpronounceable Welsh names of outlying towns on the North Penn and Pennsylvania Railroads, one would hardly have supposed the Welsh people to be so thoroughly identified with the early history of Eastern Pennsylvania, as was demonstrated yesterday by the great gathering of the Foulke family at Gwynedd. A special train from Twelfth and Market streets took nearly 400 of them, the names of the families represented being among the most prominent in the history of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania.

Besides the generic name of Foulke, there were the Corsons and Loxleys, and such well-known families as Jenkins, Roberts, Spencer, Maris, Levick, Wistar, Ambler, Parker, Shoemaker, Emlen, Brown, Comfort, Crawford. They came from Philadelphia, Merion, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Radnor, and from the States of Delaware and Maryland. A large proportion of them were members of the Society of Friends, and many were dressed in the ancient garb of that Society, although the founders of the family in this country—Edward Foulke and his wife Eleanor—became Friends after coming to this country. The party was largely augmented on the arrival of the train at Penllyn, where the party stopped to examine the old homestead and grounds.

Here, on the verandah of the old, rough cast stone dwelling, one of the members of the Roberts family sang several songs in the Welsh language, a tongue quite unintelligible to those present, but the singing dispelled the prevalent idea that the spoken language is as rough and rugged as it looks in print.

RUNNING OUT FAMILY LINES.

This being a first meeting, the members of the party were quite unacquainted with each other, and there was a great deal of climbing of genealogical trees among them in establishing their relations to each other. All had been put upon common ground by circulars, issued by the projectors of the meeting, giving as much as possible of the genealogy of the Foulke family prior to its transplanting upon American soil. The great antiquity of the family, as shown by the records which have been compiled in recent years, naturally gave the members of this new organization a feeling of superiority over the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati and similar societies of a younger period than they.

Mr. Edwin Rhodes Booth exhibited a chart showing the descent of Edward and Eleanor Foulke in the male line from Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, in time of Henry II, and to his ancestor, Cunedda Wleddig, who flourished in the fifth century as Governor of Vendotia, or Gwynedd, in Wales. Hence the names of the two towns visited yesterday, which both lie upon the 700 acres purchased by Edward Foulke on his arrival in this country, in 1698, from Coed-y-fael, near Bala, Wales.

VISITED OLD MEETING HOUSE.

At Gwynedd the party visited the old meeting house, with its cemetery of ancient graves, in which the original couple are buried. The programme of exercises included an address by the President, Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana; an account of Edward Foulke's ancestry by Charles M. Foulke, of Washington, D. C., read by Eleanor Foulke, of Quakertown, Pa.; "Edward Foulke and the Narrative of His Removal," by Howard M. Jenkins, of Gwynedd, Pa.; "A visit to Coed-y-fael," by Edward M. Wistar, of Philadelphia; "Edward and Eleanor Foulke's Descendants," by Susan Foulke Lukens, of Conshohocken, Pa.; "An Exhortation by Edward Foulke, Addressed to His Children," read by Samuel Emlen, of Germantown, and general remarks by representatives of various branches of the family.

The President was presented with a gavel by George W. Hancock, made from one of the old beams of the first meeting house in Merion. From the proceedings it appears that the first colony of Welsh immigrants settled on the Merion tract, and that it was Hugh Roberts, a minister from that colony, who had returned to Wales to stimulate emigration to this country, who induced the Foulke family and others to try their fortunes in America. The party was on the sea eleven weeks, during which time forty-five died, and arrived at Philadelphia in July of 1698. By November the Foulke family, consisting of ten members, had taken possession of its log cabin at Gwynedd, now in Montgomery county, but then a part of Philadelphia county. The farm belonged originally to Roger Price, of North Wales. The people at Merion, Haverford and Radnor were originally the neighbors in Wales of those who settled at Gwynedd, and their descendants intermarried and for a long period the Welsh element was quite distinct. In later years the distinctive nationality of the Foulke descendants has been less noticeable by the inter-marriage with other nationalities.

There was noticeable, however, quite a marked family resemblance, which was pointed out by the President in his opening address, by the prevalence of the Roman nose. Some silhouettes, exhibited among the curiosities at the house of Mrs. Charles O. Beaumont, which were cut at the State House a hundred years ago, showed this prominent facial feature.

During the day two trees were planted on the meeting house grounds, one a white pine, in honor of Edward Foulke, and the other a white oak, commemorative of his wife Eleanor.

From, *Advance*

Kennett square Pa

Date, *June 24 1898*

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

ISAAC RICHARDS.

In the minutes of Newark (now Kennett) monthly meeting is the following record, viz: "3, 8-mo. 1718. At our monthly meeting held at John Rich & Sons."

James Lindley brings to this meeting a certificate from ye monthly meeting of Carlisle in ye Kingdom of Ireland of his life and conversation. It was read and received." He brought with him his wife Eleanor and six children, Thomas, Rachel, James, Robert, Margery and William Lindley. To this number were added half a dozen Americans, Alice, Mary, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Hannah and Eleanor Lindley.

One of the latter Jonathan was the father of Jacob Lindley the well known minister of New Garden meeting who met his death in 1814 from being thrown from his carriage.

In 1719 William Penn, Jr., and his attorneys confirmed to James Lindley, the title of a tract of 200 acres of land lying north of the Toughkenamon Hill in New Garden township and within half a mile from the present village on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, railroad. The residence was probably near the present site of the homestead of William Onieff.

James Lindley died in the latter part of 1726. His widow Eleanor previous to 1731 had married Henry Jones as is shown in the following recital: "Whereas Henry Jones and Eleanor his wife, widow and relict of James Lindley, dec'd. Thomas Lindley (eldest son of said James Lindley) etc" granted and confirmed the said 200 acres of land unto Nathaniel Scarlett who with his family occupied the premises for more than half a century.

In the spring of 1783 he sold out to Benoni Brown. Benoni was formerly used as synonym for Benjamin and frequently used one hundred years ago.

In the same year (1783) Benoni and Ann Brown conveyed unto their son Jacob Brown 100 acres of the eastern part of the tract. After seven years possession Jacob Brown transferred his title thereto unto John Way.

He and his wife Hannah after disposing of two lots of ten acres each conveyed the remainder, about 80 acres unto Jesse Fell.

Robert Fell writing to the Oxford Press from Normal, Illinois under date of 12-1, 1888 says "My father Jesse Fell moved in the Spring of 1816 from the immediate neighborhood of Toughkenamon in New Garden township to a farm he bought on the Octoraro."

In that year (1816) Jesse Fell conveyed his title in the said 80 acres unto Thomas Evans. After five years it was sold from him by Sampson Babb sheriff whereupon it was passed into possession of John R. Thomas, who three years later conveyed the same message and land unto Isaac Richards. On this place John Richards, son of Isaac and Thamuson Richards after his marriage with Phebe daughter of Daniel and Jane (Gawthrop). Thompson in 1833 settled and remained until the decease of his father in 1854 when they removed to the front on the State road.

John Richards died in 1881 having survived his wife Phebe T., ten years.

Isaac Richards, oldest son of John and Phebe T., now owns and occupies the farm. He is a public spirited and useful man in the community where he resides, a school director and trustee of the asylum at Norristown.

JOSEPH SHARP.

From the records of Newark monthly meeting held "ye 6th month 1711 at ye Center, Joseph Sharp produced a certificate to this meeting it being from Ireland, which said certificate was read and accepted of." In the 7th month two years later he requested of this meeting a certificate to Concord and Chichester Monthly Meeting in relation to his marriage etc. A month rolls by and enquiry having been made by the Friend appointed and nothing appearing to object this meeting ordered that he have a certificate drawn."

The above is all I glean from the records of Newark monthly meeting relative to Joseph Sharp. From other sources I learn that he married Mary, a daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle, of Delaware county, in Friends meeting at Concord on the 4th of the 9th month 1713.

In 1714 William Penn per his Attorneys confirmed unto Joseph Sharp 200 acres of land in the eastern part of the manor adjoining the Mary Rowland tract on the South.

It is quite probable that Joseph and Mary Sharp dwelt on this property one year only as in 1715 they conveyed their title in it unto Richard Tranton.

WM. J. CROWELL.

In 1717 William Penn (3) by his Attorneys granted and confirmed unto Joseph Sharp a tract of 200 acres of land in the northwestern part of his manor, described as bounded by the London tract on the West 244 perches, on the north by Joseph Garnet 134 perches, East by 'vacant' 224 perches, East southeast by 'vacant' 58 perches, south 80 perches. On this land Joseph and Mary now settled. His trade was that of a tanner and it was probably better adapted to the business. Therefore

he sunk his vats and prepared the yard and plied, his occupation in connection with cultivation of the fertile soil of White Clay creek meadows.

Ten children were born to them, several of whom grew up to man and womanhood and as they did so sought homes for themselves in the Carolinas and other places. Tradition has it that at the time of his decease Joseph only knew of the whereabouts of the two youngest, Abigail and Samuel Sharp. Joseph died in 1746.

It seems that Joseph Sharp had added to the above said purchase 150 acres adjoining it in the township of London Grove and had acquired a tract of 300 acres further west as is apparent from his will dated 4th mo. 21. 1746 wherein he devised to his daughter Abigail the tenant right to 350 acres of land in Sadsbury township Lancaster county.

To his son Samuel at the age of 18 years £200 and at the age of 21 years the homestead farm of 350 acres, his uncle Samuel Pyle to have the care of it to that time.

Samuel Sharp married Mary, a daughter of Richard and Abigail (Harlan) Flowers, and grand-daughter of Michael Harlan who came to America in 1687.

Their children were Abigail, Isaac, Mary, Samuel and Joseph.

Samuel Sharp seems to have divided his 350 acres of land between his sons Isaac and Joseph, the portion to Isaac being a part of the 200 acre tract in New Garden, Joseph's portion being the 100 acres in London Grove township and a part of the original New Garden 200 acres.

Isaac Sharp's message and land descended unto his son Isaac who lived a bachelor life thereon. He was a noted teamster and dealer in live stock.

In the Autumn of 1840 he went west in company with his nephew Joseph S. Quarll and Phillip Lefeyre and were bringing in a drove of cattle for the Chester county market, travelling on horseback. They stopped with a farmer on the road near Correlville, Ohio, to rest over First-day. Isaac Sharp was unwell in the evening and grew worse. A physician was called in but his skill was unavailing and in one week he died, 10th mo. 1840, and his remains were laid to rest at a place then known as Rushville.

Soon after this occurrence the farm in New Garden passed into the ownership of Vincent Augustus Quarll a brother to Joseph S. Quarll. After a few years Vincent disposed of the property to Clarkson and Pemberton Moore who built upon it a new large double decker barn and held possession until about 1869 when they conveyed their title therein unto William J. Crowell, a retiring Philadelphia attorney-at-law, who with his family has enjoyed its privacy to the present time.

From, *Republican*
Phoenixville Pa

Date, *June 2. 1898.*

THE LUTHERAN JUBILEE.

THE MINISTERIUM ROUNDS OUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS. *76*

The Celebration Begins To-day—Sketch of Lutheran History—Founding of the Church in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday's DAILY REPUBLICAN gave a brief account of the great Lutheran Jubilee which began to day in Philadelphia in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. The following historical sketch of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania will be found interesting just now inasmuch as the Perkio men and Schuylkill Valleys were the cradle of American Lutheranism:

The German Lutheran Church in this country dates from the first decade of the eighteenth century, but they were not organized until after the arrival of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who came from Halle to America in 1742. In 1744 there was made an effort at Gloria Dei Church (Old Swedes'), then a Lutheran church, to organize the German and Swedish pastors into a combined body, but it failed. The second and successful attempt was made in 1748, at St. Michael's Church, when the Swedes co-operated with the Germans to make the movement a success. The date of the organization was August 15, old style or August 26, new style. The congregations represented were located at Philadelphia, Germantown, Providence (Trappe), New Hanover, Upper Milford, Saucon, Lehigh County; Tulpehocken, Lebanon County; Bernville, Berks County; Lancaster and New Holland.

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg is the central figure among the laborers in the Church in Pennsylvania. The task before him at his arrival was one that would have discouraged and dismayed any one with less faith and courage. By the side of Muhlenberg stood his faithful colleague, the Rev. Peter Brunnholtz, who had come from Halle in 1745, and was at this time pastor of the congregations in Philadelphia and Germantown. In the

early part of the year 1748, on April 5, the Rev. John Frederick Handschuh, the third pastor sent out from Halle, arrived in Philadelphia. This was a welcome accession to the small force of pastors, as the services of additional laborers were greatly needed.

UNITING LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The three pastors set to work to prepare a suitable Liturgy, so that they might establish a uniformity of worship in all their congregations, and this done, they resolved to make an attempt to unite all Lutheran pastors and congregations into one body, with one faith, one order of worship and under one set of rules and regulations.

The first convention was held in the new St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pa., August 15, 1748.

The following ministers were present: Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, pastor at Providence and Hanover, Pa.; Rev. Peter Brunnholtz, pastor in Philadelphia and Germantown, Pa.; Rev. J. F. Handschuh, pastor at Lancaster and Earlton (New Holland,) Pa.; Rev. J. N. Kurtz, pastor at Tulpehocken and Northkill (Bernville,) Pa.; Rev. John Sandin, provost of the Swedish churches in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and Rev. J. C. Hartwig, pastor in the province of New York.

The congregations were represented in the convention, and besides the ministers there were 24 lay representatives. The convention was opened with the singing of a hymn and with prayer. Muhlenberg, the senior pastor in Pennsylvania, presided, and Brunnholtz, next to him in time of service, was the secretary. Dr. Muhlenberg made an interesting address, sections of which are still preserved, in which he dwelt upon the importance of establishing unity and better order among the congregations.

SATISFIED WITH PASTORS.

The representatives of each congregation were asked concerning the efficiency of their pastor. The church council of the Philadelphia congregation stepped forward and testified that they were well pleased with Pastor Brunnholtz; but stated that he exerted himself too much in his work, and they wished that God would restore his health. The Germantown representatives had nothing to say against Pastor Brunnholtz. Providence and New Hanover were very well satisfied with Pastor Muhlenberg. The Tulpehocken people were very grateful for their new pastor, Rev. Kurtz, whom the congregation unanimously desired as their pastor. They requested the united ministers to give them a certificate of his ordination. This was promised. Lancaster and Earlton were well pleased with Pas-

tor Handschuh, and desired him as their permanent pastor.

All the lay delegates in the name of the congregations unanimously testified that they were satisfied with the agreement among the pastors to use a uniform order of service, and had no other criticism to offer against the one adopted, except that the order of public service was too long, especially in cold weather. They begged to have the order of service abbreviated, and the pastors promised to consider the matter and to comply with their request.

The matter of discipline brought out an extended discussion. Mr. Wagner accused Muhlenberg of having driven him from Tulpehocken. The Tulpehocken elders were called upon to explain matters before the convention. The church council of the Tulpehocken congregation stepped forward and testified: First—That Muhlenberg had not forced himself upon them. Second—That the congregation and its elders, since 1742, had frequently requested Muhlenberg to care for them: Third—That Mr. Wagner left Tulpehocken of his own accord, because he could not succeed and could not keep the congregation together. The question was whether the members who had left the Evangelical congregations, but had again returned, without, however, being willing to sign the rules of order of the congregation, should be regarded as members, or if their refusal to sign the rules did not exclude them from membership. Some thought they ought not to be received; others thought they ought not to be dealt with too harshly.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

Beginning with the year 1748, the history of our Church in Pennsylvania is the history of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, as it developed under the care and influence of Muhlenberg and his faithful collaborators. As long as Muhlenberg lived he was the leader in all the most important affairs that tended to advance the cause of Lutheranism in Pennsylvania and the adjoining provinces, and to him pastors and people looked for counsel and large numbers of German immigrants, for the proper management of their affairs, realizing that in him they had a faithful and trustworthy leader.

The second convention was held in Lancaster on June 4, 1749, which year was made memorable. It is stated that about this time immigration reached an unprecedented height. The learned Peter Kalm, professor of natural science, sent to this country by the Swedish Government to investigate the resources of the country, says that during the summer of this year 12,000 Germans arrived, and that during the fall 25 vessels brought 7049

German immigrants to Philadelphia alone. This immigration continued until the year 1756, the time of the breaking out of the Seven Years' War, in which the principal European Powers were involved from 1756 to 1763.

In the year 1751 the Synod met in Philadelphia. It then had in its connection 23 of the 40 organized Lutheran congregations in America, most of the others being at too great a distance to derive any benefit from such union, especially those in Georgia and the Carolinas. The state of the church was by no means what it ought to have been. The ministers frequently complained of the worldly spirit ruling among the congregations intrusted to their care, and justly ascribe this lamentable state of affairs to the want of proper instruction, which had existed prior to the organization of the congregations, and to the scarcity of ministers to supply the spiritual wants of the people.

For a number of years immigration continued on a large scale; but many of the immigrants were of an inferior class and brought with them a low order of morals, causing an increase in intemperance and crime. In a letter of 1754, Muhlenberg complains that Pennsylvania was becoming surfeited with people from all lands, who were exerting a bad influence on the people. These are the words: "It teems with a wicked, frivolous rabble and vagabond preachers and students, and the devil is raging and carrying on his slanders and calumnies against the poor Hallelenses."

MUHLENBERG IN PHILADELPHIA.

Muhlenberg came to Philadelphia in 1761, where affairs had assumed such a condition that extraordinary measures were necessary to prevent disruption and ruin. He remained in Philadelphia until 1776, and during the fifteen years of his pastorate he succeeded in reorganizing the congregation on a lasting basis, and gave them a new constitution, which has continued in force up to the present time.

The Revolutionary War was a time of great turbulence and sad experience throughout the colonies, and the congregations in Pennsylvania were severely tried. Many of the old settlers, who on their arrival had taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown, conscientiously felt that they ought to remain loyal to England in this struggle; but a great majority of their brethren in the faith unhesitatingly adopted the new order of things and cheerfully defended the cause of liberty and independence with their possessions and their blood. This difference of opinion not only caused divisions in families, but in many cases destroyed flourishing congregations. The Lutherans generally were on the

side of independence and took an active part in the affairs of those times; but they also suffered greatly from the ravages of the war. Another great evil arose from men who during this period, came into the country as ministers of the Gospel, but who were mere pretenders and who by their profligate lives did a vast amount of injury. For these and other reasons, the close of the war found the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania in an unenviable position. Gradually, however, by the indefatigable labors of faithful pastors, order was restored and the work of the church again began to flourish.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTRODUCED.

In 1806 the first English Lutheran congregation was organized in Philadelphia, St. John's, whose venerable church building is located on Race street, below Sixth street. The desire for English had become very general, but caused great opposition on the part of the pastors and members of the German congregation. The friends of the English services were the descendants of the original founders of the Lutheran church in the city, while the opponents, for the most part, were recent emigrants from Germany, who had not seen the days of trial, borne by the fathers of the church in the days of Muhlenberg and Bruhnholz, and who had contributed but little to the support of the church. Naturally, the result of the contest was unfavorable to the cause of piety and godliness, as well as the interests and external growth of the church, and resulted in the loss of many families to the Lutheran church in the city. Finally a separation took place, and those preferring the English language organized St. John's congregation and called the Rev. P. F. Mayer, of Athens, N. Y., as their pastor.

The English congregation flourished, and in a few years numbered nearly as many members as the older German congregation. During the time of D. F. Schaeffer's labors in Philadelphia as pastor of the German congregation, many of the original opponents of English were convinced of their error, when they saw their children grow up without the benefit of religious instruction, and they also united with the English congregation for the sake of their children. Before long, however, the church became too small to accommodate all the members, and a second English congregation was organized—St. Matthew's—of which Rev. Dr. O. Philip Krauth became the first pastor.

From, *Nero*

West Chester Pa

Date, *June 17 1896*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S SPECIAL MEETING.

Samuel R. Shipley's Lecture on the Supposed Earl of Anglesea.

SOME EARLY HISTORY RECALLED

There Was a Very Full Attendance. The Narrative as Related by Mr. Shipley Was Gleaned From Records and Letters That Are to Be Relied Upon. Its Reading Was Listened To With Much Interest by the Audience and Some of Those Present Had a Word to Say Afterward.

Library Hall was well filled with people last evening interested in the early history of Chester county. The Historical Society had called a special meeting for the purpose of hearing the lecture of Samuel R. Shipley, who had some time ago promised to read a paper on "The Earl of Anglesea." There is a romantic story connected with the early history of Chester county, in which the supposed Earl figured.

Joseph Thompson, one of the Vice Presidents of the society, called the meeting to order and without delay or ceremony introduced the speaker of the evening.

Before beginning the reading of his paper Mr. Shipley stated: "I was induced to prepare this paper because of a reference to the Earl of Anglesea by a speaker before this society some time ago. He had mentioned some incidents which I knew not to be correct, but without attempting to correct the speaker I endeavored to tell briefly the story of the supposed Earl of Anglesea. I felt special interest in the matter because of his relation with William Shipley, a brother of my great-grandfather. My great grandfather did not come to this country, although his brother, William, did. Several years later my grandfather, whose name was also William, came to this country. There may seem to you to be most too much of Shipley in this, but the theme is associated with

one branch of the Shipley family, as I have stated. Having heard me refer to the matter Mr. Thompson asked me to prepare the paper, which I will read this evening, and I consented to do so."

THE PAPER READ.

Mr. Shipley read the paper in a deliberate manner, and was listened to with much interest by all present. The paper, which we publish in full, is strictly historical, and is a valuable addition to the records of the Chester County Historical Society.

THE EARL OF ANGLESY.

The following is the paper in full, as read by Mr. Shipley:

I am about to tell you a story which has been related a great many times. I cannot hope to give it any original color. It is simply a narration, compiled from a great many sources, partly from the Gentleman's Magazine (a publication of the time) partly from publications made since that day and partly from the story of Charles Reade, commonly known as the "Wandering Heir." It has in it too some traditions of this neighborhood. It concerns a period in the early part of the Eighteenth century. It is the story of an adventurous life, in which the hero was (I am afraid) a rather meek spirited man, not very prompt or ready to claim his rights, and one disposed to take life as it came to him. He was the son of a great nobleman, in the north of Ireland. He was born at a place not very far from Dublin. His name was James Annesley, that being the family name. It would appear that he grew up until six or seven years of age in his own father's home, one of those great houses in which wealth and station make their mark. His father, however, seems to have been an impecunious man; one greatly given to dissipation and fast living. He surrounded himself with boon companions of a rather low type, and appears to have alienated the affections of his wife, who was, perhaps, an ordinarily good woman; at all events she seems to have had natural affection, which her liege lord had not. The name of this great Lord was Altham. By inheritance he was Earl of Anglesea. This was a title which afterwards fell into desuetude, and was revived a hundred years later in the family of the Duke of Wellington, in the early days it was an ancient title. This noble lord having spoiled his domestic life, he sent his wife to England, keeping his only son with him, in his great castle. Lord Altham had two brothers, one named Richard, who appears to have been a very wicked man. This brother persuaded him to send the boy to school, at a place about one hundred miles from Dublin; there he was maltreated and plagued by his schoolmates and associates until his life was rendered entirely miserable. He finally runs away from the school and endeavors to find his father's house again.

FORCED HIS FATHER TO OWN HIM

After many singular adventures he comes before his father at dinner, where he was engaged in drinking and gambling with men as bad as himself. His father was at first ashamed; then pleased with the boy's looks. He has him dressed in accordance with his rank and acknowledges him before them all. Very soon he meets his Uncle Richard, who is of the mind to put the boy out of the way, so that he may inherit his brother's estate. He obtains the discharge of the servants, until none is left who knew the boy. An old woman is left in charge of the house with the little fellow. An execution is put upon the house and the boy is turned out on the streets with nothing but the clothes

he wears. He tries to hunt up his mother, but she is far away. About this time his father dies. His Uncle Richard presently appears upon the scene and has the boy carried off by a lot of graceless fellows. He is indentured by one of them to a stranger, who was about to take ship to Philadelphia. It was the practice at that time to bind boys and men to service in the colonies for a limited period of years. In this way their expenses were paid. There was a large immigration in Pennsylvania from Germany of men and women, who were called "German Redemptioners." They had no means with which to immigrate and obtained the requisite moneys by binding themselves out to service. This was perhaps no great hardship, but the difficulties lay in the administration of the law which governed it. Under the statutes of Pennsylvania, if the apprenticed or indentured man endeavored to escape from his master, he was liable to have his term of service prolonged greatly. It was, therefore, to the interest of the master to make the burden of service intolerable, hoping to so work upon the feelings of the servant that he would be disposed to escape and in this way another hold was obtained upon him.

You will, therefore, see from these few remarks, how nearly allied to slavery this system was, although it concerned only people of white blood.

MORE HARSH TREATMENT.

The boy was sold on his arrival in Philadelphia to a Mr. Drummond, who lived in Newcastle county, Delaware. He remained with him under the terms of his indenture for nearly seven years; he was so badly treated that the temptation to escape was yielded to. He was recaptured and put in the gaol at Chester, Pennsylvania. Shortly after being exposed in the stocks he was found by his master, Drummond, and taken back to a place in the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware.

That was not the Wilmington of today; the busy mart of commerce, full of human industries, a city where iron and steel are fashioned into a thousand forms; where cotton and wool are made into material for clothing; where skins are turned into leather and morocco; where the largest factories of powder and dynamite exist; where art and literature flourish; a fitting example of the civilization of the Nineteenth century! It was in that far off day only a little village. The aboriginal inhabitants of the soil had left it only yesterday, a little company of Swedes who came over before William Penn had settled there. It was a place of fertile lands, and verdant meadows. The Brandywine and Christiana flowed through it; we may imagine it a scene of great rural charms. Only lately there had come to it a man whose name was William Shipley. He appears to have landed in the first instance at Philadelphia, about the year 1729. His ancestors had lived for several generations in Uttoxeter in Staffordshire. They were evidently of the respectable middle class. I have seen the house in which he lived on the market square in that little borough town. He was the son of Thomas Shipley and Dorothy, his wife. Thomas was the son of Joseph, who appears to have lived in the neighborhood of Litchfield, Dr. Johnson's home. William Shipley appears to have made his first home at or near Springfield, Delaware county. He shortly after married Elizabeth Levis, who was a woman of considerable strength of mind. She was a preacher in the Society of Friends. They lived together on her ancestral farm, late the residence of Thomas Shipley Newlin, and now occupied by his children, who are

descendants of Mrs William Shipley and Elizabeth Levis.

A DREAM, REALIZED.

On one occasion she appears to have had a remarkable dream. She saw her vision a view of an extended region traversed by a beautiful stream of water, on either side of which were fertile fields lined in the distance by the native forest; a picture of exceeding beauty. She stood on the hill as she thought and looked down upon this attractive scene, when some one invisible told her, "This is to be thy home; here thou and thy husband shall live and rear a family of descendants, who shall live after you to keep alive your name and to be of great use and influence among their fellowmen."

Shortly after this occurrence, Elizabeth Shipley paid what was called in those days and since in the Society of Friends, a religious visit, that is to say, she went on a missionary tour through the Southern counties of Pennsylvania and into the State of Delaware. It was the practice in that day for such journeys to be made upon horseback. She was no doubt accompanied by some member of the Meeting to which she belonged, and as they passed through the upper part of Delaware they came to the hill which now overlooks a large part of the city of Wilmington. Some of you who may be familiar with the town will recall it if I mention that the late Charles Howland lived upon it, and had the ownership of a considerable tract there. It was a morning in the early summer; they had ridden through a primitive forest; the pipe of the wood robin and the song sparrow gave out their liquid melody upon the air; the hoarse voice of the blue jay echoed through the woods; the squirrels and wood-chucks and other wild creatures ran across the road; high above in the air, the buzzards floated with their majestic poise. It was a scene of wild nature in its most inviting aspect. At once her mind recurred to the dream which had seemed so memorable. Here was the picture reproduced with an exactness that seemed to her due to no mere coincidence. It seemed as if the language which she had heard was again repeated and she saw in it an instance of that Divine illumination which is so distinctly an article of Faith with the Society of Friends to which she belonged.

After concluding her visit, she returned to Springfield and very shortly afterwards informed her husband (who had beforehand been familiar with the dream) of what had occurred. He was a man of strong purpose and not easily moved, but after listening to her solicitations oftentimes repeated, he began to think that he might do worse than listen to the counsel of his loving helpmate.

THE BEGINNING OF WILMINGTON.

It must have been about the year 1732 that this occurred. In the spring of that year, they concluded to visit the region which had seemed to be so attractive to her, and when William Shipley fixed his eyes upon the water of the Brandywine and saw how well fitted it seemed to be for the beginning of a town, he consented to yield to her views and to establish themselves at once in a home in that place. William Shipley bought several pieces of land and immediately began the erection of a mill, the motive power of which should be the river which flowed between his acres. It was not long before others joined him. They had confidence in his sagacity and realized to some extent the future which William Shipley looked forward to. They speedily organized a meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, in which Elizabeth Shipley was a recognized min-

ister. Both Elizabeth and her husband appear to have been highly esteemed.

William Shipley and his wife produced a marked effect upon the future of the town. In addition to the mill he built a market house, which does not appear to have been placed exactly as his associates in the town desired. Speedily there sprang into existence another. How amusing it is that this should have been repeated in our little town of West Chester! Many of you will remember the excitement which grew up out of the building of the two market houses here. Human nature appears to have been the same one hundred and fifty years ago that it is to-day. The trouble, however, passed away and William Shipley's market was recognized as the one which should have the business of the town.

Wilmington grew and flourished. The descendants of William Shipley multiplied and were all that Elizabeth Shipley could have expected as the full fruition of her dream. Among them was Joseph Shipley, of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Company, of London. He was a simple country boy, who left his home with the hope of becoming a merchant in Philadelphia. He entered the employ of John Welsh, the father of our late Minister to England, and became a trusted servant in the house of John Welsh & Sons.

One day William Brown, who was an eminent banker in London and Liverpool, asked John Welsh to send him out a Quaker boy from Philadelphia. Joseph Shipley went to London and speedily gained the confidence of the great firm of bankers by whom he was employed. In the troubles of 1837, he was of great use to the firm and made his mark so effectually that they made him a partner of the house. It still stands in the name of Brown, Shipley & Co. When Joseph Shipley retired from the house in 1850 he returned to his early home in Wilmington. He built a beautiful home in the suburbs of the town and lived there until his death.

The little village of Wilmington has grown into an important centre. The Brandywine and Christiana still flow upon their courses, and the influence of this man and this woman still lives in the lives of the people who have come after.

A TURN IN FORTUNE.

Just here it is that the local interest of the story comes in. It is not clear from the narration how long James Annesley remained with Drummond, but very soon he came into connection with Elizabeth Shipley, who appears to have been a kind and generous friend to him. It is possible that he lived in her family for a time, but I am not certain of this. During a number of years that he remained in the neighborhood, he became greatly attached to her, and she appears to have stimulated his mind and animated his heart so that he took new courage and determined to go back to England to claim the rights to which he was entitled.

Charles Reade has concocted a romantic story, in which a young woman of fine character and great attractions figures, but so far as can be ascertained, this is simply a creation of the novelist for the purposes of his story.

James Annesley went back to England about the year 1735, in a ship commanded by Admiral Vernon, taking a place before the mast. When he arrives he finds that his Uncle Richard has succeeded to the title and is in possession of the estate. He is, however, recognized by a number of people as the rightful heir, and soon finds friends who espouse his cause. About this time, whilst staying with one of these friends, he goes out

with him to shoot pheasants. By accident they come upon some poachers, and in the encounter he shoots one of them. He is arrested and tried for the offense. His wicked uncle hears of his return and is persuaded that fate has assisted him to destroy the only man who stands in the way of the peaceful possession of the estate that he has stolen. He employs eminent counsel to assist the Crown lawyers in the prosecution so that James Annesley can not escape. It happens, however, that the friends who had assisted him lost no faith in his innocence and in the rightfulness of his claims. They employed an attorney who defeats the machinations of the wicked uncle and brings about his acquittal.

After some time the great trial, which is one of the most remarkable in the legal annals of England, occurs. It is conspicuous, not so much by reason of the great value of the property or the estates involved, as for the astounding contradictions in the evidence, and the frightful perjuries committed. It is evident that Lord Anglesea had employed all the arts known to unscrupulous practitioners of the law. There were thirteen counsel engaged for the claimant and fifteen for the defendant; some on both sides being among the foremost lawyers of the United Kingdom.

On the 11th of November, 1743, this trial occurred in the Court of Exchequer in Dublin. It lasted fifteen days. On the one hand it was asserted that in the spring of the year 1715 Lady Altham had been delivered at Dunmaine of a son and heir; that all the customary solemnities and rejoicings had taken place; that the child was uniformly acknowledged both by Lord and Lady Altham as their son; that he was shown and spoken of as such to visitors and friends; that when the separation took place between his father and mother, the mother passionately entreated that she might be permitted to take the child with her, which the father refused.

On the other hand, it was denied that Lady Altham ever had a child at all. It was asserted that the ground of the separation was the disappointment occasioned by her bearing no heir. That it was known to every relation and visitor, to every servant in the house that Lady Altham never had a child.

TWO CONFLICTING VERDICTS.

It is impossible to conceive a simpler issue, yet two juries came to opposite conclusions and so positive is the testimony on each side that it seems even now impossible to arrive at any satisfactory solution. The household of Dunmaine (where the boy was born) was large and disorderly. One of the first witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff was a Major Fitzgerald. He deposed that in the year 1715 he was in the town of Ross; he there met Lord Altham, who invited him to dinner; he told him that his wife had had a son born to her. They had some discourse about the child, and Lord Altham swore that the deponent should see his son and accordingly the nurse brought the child to deponent and deponent kissed him and gave half a guinea to the nurse; and some of the company toasted the heir apparent to Lord Anglesea at dinner. It seems impossible to add to the force of this testimony. No attempt was made to impeach the character of the witness.

John Turner was a servant to Lord Anglesea—he had lived at Dunmaine ten years. He said that soon after December, in 1714, Lady Altham told him she had a son; that he afterwards saw the boy and had him in his arms when he was about a year and a half old; that Lady Altham led the child across the parlor and that Lord Altham kissed him

and called him "Jimmy," that he saw the child subsequently after the separation between Lord and Lady Altham, when he was treated by his father in all respects as his legitimate son.

During the twenty-eight years that elapsed between the birth of the child in 1715 and the trial in 1743, it was to be expected that many of those whose evidence would have been valuable should have died. Among them were those who stood sponsors for the child at his baptism—the fact, however, of the christening, the rejoicings that took place, the bon fires and festivities were proved by servants who lived in the house at the time and proved repeatedly and consistently.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of this paper to give even an outline of the evidence of the fifty witnesses who were called to substantiate the claimant's case. It would seem almost needless to strengthen the evidence of Major Fitzgerald and John Turner. Every conceivable confirmation was given by different witnesses. No successful attempt was made to impeach the credibility of any of them, nor was any inconsistency to be discovered in their testimony further than might be accounted for by the long period that had elapsed.

The evidence for the defendant is now to be considered. A woman named Heath who lived with Lady Altham for a period of sixteen years swore that while she resided at Dunmaine she dressed her, and undressed her every night and this witness swore in a most distinct and positive manner that she never had a child. It was contended that James Annesley was the illegitimate child of Lord Altham by a woman of the name of Joan Laffan, who had been a servant in the house of Dunmaine.

This woman was not called as a witness by either claimant or defendant, although she was living at the time. This adds to the mystery. She was never examined, nor was her absence ever satisfactorily accounted for.

The jury, after a consultation of about two hours, found for the claimant. They must therefore have considered that Heath and a large number of other witnesses who swore to the non-existence of the child, had perjured themselves. The plaintiff appears to have been disposed to follow up his victory, for an indictment for perjury was at once preferred against Mary Heath. A second trial resulted. The jury found Mary Heath not guilty. They must, therefore, have considered that all those who swore that Lady Altham had had a child were guilty of a crime of which they acquitted Heath.

James Annesley does not appear to have taken any further steps to obtain possession of the estates and honors to which the decision of the jury had established his title. He died at Blackheath, on the 2d of January, 1760. His uncle, Richard Annesley (Lord Anglesea) closed his career of profligacy and cruelty twelve months later. James Annesley left a son, who died an infant, and a daughter, who married, and whose children died young. Thus, his line became extinct and his rights (whatever they were) reverted to his uncle. Such was the testimony of the "Annesley Case," memorable for the dark mystery in which it must ever remain shrouded and for the curious picture which it affords of the manners and habits of life that prevailed little more than a hundred years before our own day.

THE DISCUSSION.

Gilbert Cope, Secretary of the Society, expressed his pleasure at having listened to the paper read and subsequently when an opportunity offered, read some

old records of proceedings in the Courts of Chester county in the times long ago, when Court sat in Chester. The claims were for expenses of catching and providing for redemptioners who had run away from their matters. He stated that if he had thought of it a little sooner he could have brought one of the indentures by which these people bound themselves for a number of years in order to pay for their passage to this country.

Wm. P. Townsend said: "I suppose there are very few people living who can remember seeing any of these redemptioners. August John was one and was indentured to Dr. Jacob Ehrenzeller, of West Chester."

SOME GOOD STORIES.

Samuel R. Shipley related three good anecdotes that served to show the character of some of the men who were on the scene of action a century ago more or less.

Two of them concerned Joseph Shipley, who was mentioned in the paper read.

Joseph Shipley was in England at the time of a great panic in business affairs and many old firms of the best business standing were going down in the crash. Brown & Company, with whom he had dealings, was involved. William Brown, of that firm, went to the Bank of London and stated that he must have a loan of a large amount of money or the firm would be compelled to assign. He was asked how much he wanted. He answered: "Twelve hundred thousand pounds." That was an immense sum in those days. He was told that he could not get it. He came home dejected and informed the other members of the firm that there was nothing left that they could do and the financial ruin of the firm must follow.

Joseph Shipley asked permission to go on behalf of the firm to the Governors of the bank of England. William Brown was in that condition of mind that he would catch at a straw in hope of relief.

Joseph Shipley went to see the Governors of the bank the next day and succeeded in securing the loan. This was the service he rendered which is referred to in the paper I read which secured him a place in the firm known to the present day as the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co."

Another story showed the gentle spirit and self control of Joseph Shipley to a remarkable degree.

"After his retirement from business he brought with him to his home near Wilmington, among other things, a large plate glass backed with black cloth which cost several hundred dollars and which, when advantageously placed, will reflect a landscape very beautifully. This costly piece of furniture was standing near a window in his house one day, when a farmer wearing big rough boots came in. The clear plate glass was not seen by him until he had thrust one of his big boots through it. A few minutes afterwards Joseph Shipley came down stairs. The farmer was standing there looking somewhat aghast, but Joseph Shipley smiled and addressed him kindly. "I have broken something here," the man said, "which looks as if it might have cost a good deal of money. I had just come with a bill to present to you of \$12 for twenty bushels of potatoes delivered. I wouldn't mind throwing off \$2 from the bill." "Oh no," Joseph Shipley replied, "I guess we won't have anything thrown off of the bill," and he paid him his \$12, thus passing over unruffled the loss of what had cost him a large sum of money.

BUSINESS AND MATRIMONY.

The third story related by Mr. Shipley caused a very hearty laugh. It told how a shrewd business man won reputation and a wife. A Mr. Labouchere was employed by the firm of Hope & Company, of Amsterdam, to go to London

on very important business for them. It was necessary for him to see Thomas Baring, of the famous firm of Baring Brothers. After securing an interview and talking the business over Mr. Baring invited him to his home. Thomas Baring had three daughters. Two of them had married members of the nobility and the other was unmarried and Mr. Labouchere met her at her father's house. He was greatly impressed with her and she with him. There were several interviews necessary with Thomas Baring and when at last the business which had brought Mr. Labouchere to London was concluded, Thomas Baring complimented him very highly on the great business skill displayed by him in the negotiations. Mr. Labouchere thanked him for his complimentary remarks and asked if he could not have a private interview before leaving for his home. Mr. Baring wondered what he could be wanting with him, but granted the interview. When taken into the private office he said: "Mr. Baring, I wish to marry your daughter." This astonished Thomas Baring greatly. He answered: "Why, my other daughters are married to members of the nobility. Our family have alliances with the leading families of Europe. I have been pleased with the business ability you have displayed, and all that I have seen of you impresses me well concerning your character, but I can't conceive how you could imagine for a moment that it was possible for you to marry my daughter."

"But," said Mr. Labouchere, "Suppose I were a member of the firm of Hope & Company?"

"That would alter the situation," replied Thomas Baring and the interview ended.

He returned home, reported to Hope & Company, who were also delighted with the result of his work. The senior member of the firm then took him aside and said: "Now Mr. Labouchere, what can we do for you. What do you think your services deserve?"

"I wish to be made a member of the firm?" answered Mr. Labouchere.

"But," was the answer, "That is impossible; men who become members of our firm must have rendered services twenty times as great as you have yet done."

"Suppose, though, that I should marry the daughter of Thomas Baring?" was the astounding answer.

"That would alter the situation," he was told. He did marry the daughter of Thomas Baring and did become a member of the firm of Hope & Company.

The Historical Society then adjourned. Many of those present personally thanked Mr. Shipley for his very instructive lecture.

From, *Advance*
Kennett Square Pa.
 Date, *June 18, 1898*

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

WILLIAM ONIELL.

As we have recorded John Way sold two ten acre lots out of his 100 acre tract. These two lots were soon after repurchased by Benoni Brown. In 1813 he granted and conveyed his messuage and 85 acres of land to William Taylor who held them until his decease which occurred about 1827. He left a widow and three minor children, Mordecai, Rebecca and Deborah. The widow after a few years married Peter Marvel who became one of the family and a benefactor to all. When Mordecai Taylor arrived to maturity he took possession of the farm and home. Peter Marvel provided a comfortable home elsewhere for himself and family. Rebecca died unmarried and Deborah V. married Eli Thompson and lived only a few years leaving one son and one daughter. Eli after a few years married Deborah a daughter of Enoch and Eliza Swayne of East Marlborough and they are now living a retired life in Kennett Square.

Mordecai V. Taylor married Rebecca a sister of Eli Thompson, and for a number of years resided upon the farm. In they sold their messuage and 85 acres of land unto William R. Shelmire, a dry goods merchant, of Philadelphia, who fancied that he would prefer a country to a city life. He and his family removed to the farm and pursued an agricultural life for a few years. Failing to realize in the rural district all that was anticipated, they returned to the city, leaving their son, Warren R. Shelmire to manage operations. In 1875 Allen Pharo purchased the farm. Warren about that time married Edith H., a daughter of Joshua and Maria (Spencer) Pusey, of Londongrove. They took up a residence in Avondale where he erected green-houses and engaged extensively in the propagation of carnations and other flower and vegetable plants.

While a resident of New Garden he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he filled with dignity and ability.

Allen Pharo lived only a few years after he settled on the farm, and after his decease the property passed into the possession of his daughter Mary Pharo, who in 1890 sold and conveyed the messuage and land unto William O'Neill, the present occupant and owner and industrious man.

JOHN THOMAS.

William Penn (3) by James Logan his attorney, granted and conveyed unto William Reed, of London Grove township, 46 acres of land in New Garden on the 7th of 12th month 1746. He must have had other lands adjoining this tract by a previous purchase of which we fail to find any record.

In 1750 William and Elizabeth Reed, of London Grove township, sold and conveyed unto "Joseph McDowell practitioner of Physic" who had come from Ireland and settled in London Grove township, a tract of 125 acres lying between the Joseph Sharp and James Lindley tracts in New Garden township.

Dr. Joseph McDowell about ten years

after he had made this purchase died, and as related in the records "of full age, unmarried and without issue." He had two sisters, Margaret and Ann both of whom had lived, married and died in Ireland. Margaret had been the wife of John Agnew late of Gartmarrow, and they left children: Thomas, of Coal Hill, county of Tyrone, weaver; Jane married to Thomas Fife, of Derry Scallops, same county, tailor; Joseph of County of Down, weaver; Hugh, of Coal Hill, weaver; Ann and Sarah, of Coal Hill, spinsters."

Ann McDowell had married Thomas Martin late of the borough of Dungarmon. Their children were Elianor, who married Thomas Vernon, of County of Tyrone, weaver; and Elizabeth, who had become the wife of Abraham Plunket, of Culranock, of the same county, butcher.

These eight heirs to the lauds of Joseph McDowell constituted John Carpenter of East Marlborough township their attorney to dispose of them. In 1765 he granted and conveyed the same unto Thomas Barrett of New Garden and who probably resided thereon for several years. In 1798 he sold to his son Thomas Barrett the southern part of his land and in the following year conveyed the remainder of his 125 acres.

After five years possession Thomas Barrett (2) and wife Mary passed the title to about 82 acres a part of the 125 acres unto Samuel Temple. Three years later Samuel and Elizabeth C. Temple conveyed their messuage and land unto Jesse Owen who with his wife Elizabeth Owen five years after reconveyed the same land back unto Samuel Temple, who one year thereafter granted and conveyed the same unto Isaac Hoofman in fee.

He held possession and probably lived on the messuage and land until 1816. In that year he and his wife granted and conveyed the same unto John White. Other lands came into possession of John White. In 1853 he sold the old residence which he had occupied for a period of thirty-seven years and the 121 acres of land unto Caleb Mercer and removed over to the south side of the Toughkenamon Hill to his late purchase of his son Joshua White where he remained until the death of his wife.

Caleb Mercer who had for a number of years successfully conducted the blacksmithing business in the township now removed onto the farm and gave his attention to the cultivation of the soil.

In 1865 Caleb and his wife Martha Ann (Stackhouse) Mercer sold and conveyed the same messuage and 121 acres of land unto John Thomas of the same township. Caleb and family removed to Kennett, the land of his nativity where he died.

John Thomas with his family occupied the farm. He was an excellent scholar, very ready in numbers, in his younger life a teacher, a worthy friend and a regular attendant of his meetings. When on his way to meeting in the Summer of 1895 some part of the harness broke causing his horse to kick. John's leg was broken and he was otherwise injured, from the effects of which he died a short time after the accident.

Since his decease his heirs made sale of his real estate and his son John Thomas Jr., became the purchaser and now occupies it.

John Harper much improved the messuage and land he purchased of John White on the south side of the Hill until his decease in 1875. By direction in his will it was sold one year after his death by his executor to Weldon Brinton, from Delaware county. He died in 1876 intestate and as the children became of legal age they respectively released unto their mother Ann (Gilpin) Brinton who held it as her home until her decease in 1889.

After Ann's decease by direction in her will it was again sold and Edward Skelton, her son-in-law was the purchaser and who has made it his home and has erected greenhouses thereon.

From, *Republican*
West Chester for
 Date, *July 7 1898*

FROM THE BEGINNING.

Interesting Data Regarding the Birth of West Chester.

We deem it proper, in a publication of this kind, to republish the two first official acts that created what is now the thriving town of West Chester. The first "erects" a certain district of country into a "county town," and the instrument is evidence to the antiquity of certain families who are still among our most prominent families. The second incorporates the "county town" into a borough, and a borough it has remained for almost a century:—

An Act for erecting a certain district of country in which the Court House in Chester county stands, into a County Town.

Section 1. Whereas, a number of the inhabitants of Chester county have petitioned this House that a certain district of country in which the Court House of said county stands, may be erected into a county town, and that the inhabitants of said town may be entitled to a like number of Justices of the Peace with other county towns, and it appearing that the public convenience will hereby be promoted.

Sec. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That a certain district of country within the county aforesaid bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the line which divides the townships of East Bradford and Goshen, at the corner of the lands of Charles Ryan and John Darlington; thence along the line

of the said Charles Ryan, and the lands of the late Thomas Williamson of Gideon Williamson and Thomas Darlington, Jr., to the lands of George Matlack, William Sharpless, Jonathan Matlack and John Patton to a line of the land of Dr. Joseph Moore; thence to the line of land of Isaiah Matlack; thence along the lines of the said Isaiah Matlack's land, and of the lands of Dr. Joseph Moore and Thomas Hoopes, to the road called the Goshen street; thence along the said street to the land of Benaniel Ogden, being the line which divides the township of East Bradford from the township of Goshen, and from thence to the place of beginning, be, and hereby is, erected into and constituted the County Town of and for the said county of Chester by the name and title of West Chester, and is hereby invested with and entitled to all the rights, privileges, immunities and advantages of a County Town within this Commonwealth.
 Passed March 3d, 1788.

OXFORD.

Something of its Past, but More Particularly of its Present.

The centre of a broad expanse of agricultural lands, with a soil so deep and fertile that it is largely devoted to the growing of seed, in the heart of the carnation belt with monster nurseries for the propagation of floral wonders that find their way to the great cities to gladden the heart of man—standing on the highest point of ground between Philadelphia and Baltimore, with its legends and traditions, picturesque and romantic, with busy manufacturing industries and active commercial life, is Oxford, a town of substantial growth and solid enterprise that despite the varying and untoward condition of the times has continued its steady upward tread.

Oxford is historic, but we will not dwell at length upon its history. In 1775 a settlement was here, but in those early days the houses were mostly built of logs and the hardy pioneers who hewed the way for advancing civilization were not only called upon to drive a monarch's rule from our shores, but to fight for the preservation of their homes against the native savages.

In 1792 a log tavern was kept on the spot where now stands the Oxford Hotel, and Janette Hayes, a goodly woman who dispensed liquors at her bar, paid £4 2s 6d for her license fee.

As of interest we append herewith a

list of all those who kept such inns or taverns in 1792, showing the townships in which they lived; they are seventy in number and among them will be found the names of some of Chester county's best and oldest families:—

Jas. Bones, East Whiteland; Samson Babb, West Chester; John Bowen, Goshen; Henry Brownback, Vincent; Geo. Christman, Pikeland; Allen Cunningham, New London; Geo. Chandler, East Marlborough; Jas. Clemson, West Cain; Sam'l Cochran, West Fallowfield; Adam Dampman, East Nantmeal;

Thos. Talley, Uwchlan; Casper Fahnestock, East Whiteland; Joseph Furey, New London; Isaac Gibson, Honeybrook; Jas. Green, Brandywine; Godfrey Hibberd, East Bradford; Sarah Hughes, Brandywine; Jas. Hollis, East Marlborough; Sarah Heffelfinger, Vincent; John Hawn, Londonderry; John Harper, West Chester; John Harley, East Caln; Thomas Hymes, Uwchlan; Wm. Hymes, Tredyffrin; Rees Howell, Tredyffrin; Janette Hayes, Oxford; Samuel Hood, East Whiteland; David Jones, Honeybrook; Samuel Johnson, New London; John Sawin, ———, Elizabeth Neeley, Vincent; Thos. Lunn, London Britain; John Llewellyn, Tredyffrin; John Lockart, West Whiteland; Samuel Lane, Charlestown; Geo. Lawens, Kennett; Phineas Massey, Goshen; Moses Moore, Tredyffrin; David McKnight, West Nantmeal; Robt. Miller, East Caln; Benj. Matlack, Goshen; Abraham Marshall, West Bradford; Thomas McDonald, New Garden; Benj. Marple, Honeybrook; John Morrison, ———, Robt. Patton, Pikeland; Mary Phillips, East Fallowfield; John Quinn, West Whiteland; John Rettew, Goshen; Rich. Robinson, Tredyffrin; John Ross, Londongrove; Henry Ruth, Easttown; Hugh Ramsey, East Nottingham; Geo. Stern, Pennsylvania; Nathan Schofield, West Chester; Nathan Stanley, Brandywine; John Tomlinson, New Garden; Isaac Webb, West Chester; Peter Whitaker, West Caln; Gideon Williamson, Kennett; Jas. Webb, East Caln; Caleb Way, West Caln; Thos. Worth, West Bradford; Wm. Wilson, West Marlborough; Sam'l Walker, Londongrove; Christopher Willis, ———; Hunt Downing, East Caln; John Edge, East Caln; Elisha Evans, Uwchlan; Thos. Harris, East Whiteland.

Looking backward with one broad sweeping glance we see the early life of the first settlers. Then we see a virgin wilderness, scantily peopled by a class inured to toil and hardship, ready to turn the rugged soil and expel the savage tribes that they might fit up habitations for the abode of domestic peace. Such was the character of the first settlers of the southern part of Chester county.

It would seem like flattery to refer to the patriotic spirit of Oxford people when rebellion rose to divide in sections a country that Providence seems to have ordained one, undivided, and inseparably linked, with the Stars and Stripes streaming over it from ocean to ocean; but it is safe to say the veteran, honored and respected, is as numerous here as in any other town of equal proportion.

Although Oxford, as its name indicates, is one of the oldest settlements in the southern end of the county, it was not incorporated as a borough until 1833. Viewed from a materially progressive standpoint, however, it was not until about 1870 that the town began to assume an appearance of modern enterprise and advancement. It was about that year that Oxford began to lose its purely agricultural aspect; it was then that it was cityfied by a water works system; its importance grew in the estimation of the people of portions of the counties of Chester and

Lancaster, Pa., and Cecil, in Maryland; its own citizens began to invest in various industries; an effort was made to invite outside capital to invest here; real estate and building operations broadened; the general store, through the influence of expanding trade, evolved into the special, and the natural consequence of the segregation of stocks was a greater number of business houses, more trade, increased banking facilities,—in brief, Oxford became the mart for an ever widening territory. In later days her municipal government has been more firmly established, her transportation facilities have grown, her commercial structure has been cemented, her water works system has been vastly improved, her educational and church advantages have been greatly developed, her principal streets have been macadamized, and a manufacturing fabric has been built upon a solid and enduring superstructure, while electric lights have been introduced. In a word, the Oxford of to-day possesses all the elements and comforts of a city, and therefore, with natural and acquired resources that are stimulating the spirit of progress.

The chief industrial centre in the southern part of Chester county, one of the most productive counties in the Commonwealth, Oxford's population of 2500, ranks among the foremost in the elements of enterprise, public spirit, industry, thrift and social attractions. It has a sanitary record that is very high, and this is rendered unchangeable by its unsurpassed water supply, that gushes pure and crystal from deep down in the bowels of the earth. Its tree-embowered streets are among the most winning and attractive of the borough's physical features. Surrounded by that rare combination, fertile farming and productive mineral lands, there is every reason to justify the content of its people and their ambition to make Oxford a leading manufacturing and commercial community. Within a few miles of Oxford are chrome and iron mines, kaolin clay beds for making bricks, quarries of green serpentine building stone, limestone and magnesia.

Within the past few years, from being simply a depot for the products of the surrounding agricultural country,

machine shops, flour and planing mills, caramel and candy factories, carriage works, creameries and brick-yards, and other industries have gathered within her limits—led by her peculiarly adaptable situation for manufacturing purposes, the cheapness of labor and of living, the healthfulness, attractiveness and beauty of the borough and its surroundings.

It is chiefly within the last few years that the adaptability of the place for manufacturing purposes has become apparent. Oxford has aroused herself to her own importance, to the favoring circumstances that destine the borough to rapid growth and prosperity; to the fact that her peaceful, intelligent and industrious people are the surest foundation of material wealth. This fair upland community is a stranger to the elements of social disturbance; elsewhere so rife.

Independent of its commercial and manufacturing interests, Oxford, to summarize, has an admirably disciplined fire department, a borough legislature that is wisely generous in the matter of local improvements and commendably watchful of the community's financial welfare; eight churches, representing leading denominations; seven public schools, equipped with first-class teachers, and two private institutions and one university; two national and one private bank; one weekly paper, streets that are rendered bright as day by electricity, and many other interesting and essential features.

usually found in most villages. The population was small; gas and electric lights had not been thought of; candles, whale oil and camphene lighted up the dwellings. On dark nights lanterns were carried. The water supply came from pumps or wells and springs, of which there was quite a number. There were no pavements, every house having a large front yard, with a narrow foot-path outside for pedestrians. There were no bridges over the Schuylkill. Visitors to the town had to cross the river by the Jacob's ford, which started in on the Mont Clare side and came out on Bridge street. Joseph Whitaker, while a member of the Legislature in

PHOENIXVILLE.

Where Iron Is King--Great Mills, Railroads, Busy Merchants,
Schools, Churches. Chamber of Commerce.
Past, Present, Future.

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In 1732 James Starr, a native of the Emerald Isle, settled on the land where Phoenixville now stands. He erected a small home for his family in the midst of the forest and with true Celtic energy devoted himself to clearing the timber off and preparing the land for agricultural purposes. His industry and energy was contagious and other hardy settlers soon located near him and homes sprung up, roads were laid out, the ground began to yield a harvest and the future of the little village was assured. Starr, who was a miller, built a grist mill west of the bridge that crosses the French Creek, and the mill race ran along the northern bank of the creek.

The little hamlet prospered for a time; iron works were established, but a flood in the waters of the Schuylkill river destroyed the mills and devastated the town generally. The fire fiend joined hands with the floods to annihilate the work of the pioneers, and the little town was almost wiped off the face of the earth.

With all their trials the same indomitable perseverance and tenacity of purpose seems to have been the

leading characteristic of those who laid the foundations of Phoenixville, as it now is of those who to-day by their pluck, confidence and faith are making the town known as the home of an active, progressive and intelligent people who are not living in the dead past, but the living present, and the great future for such tenacity of purpose as displayed by the settlers of Phoenixville and their descendants can have but one culmination, success. History has always demonstrated this and the town past and present but adds another proof to the thousands already recorded.

A RETROSPECT.

In 1846 the people of Phoenixville lived the plain and simple life that is

the winter of 1813-44, obtained a charter for the incorporation of a company to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill at the site of the old ford, and work was commenced in the summer of 1844. Those who approached the town from the north crossed over at Buckwalter's ferry. That was superseded in 1859 by the building of the Black Rock bridge. The road leading north from Phoenixville over Tunnel Hill to that bridge was opened about 1730. The work on the Black Rock tunnel was commenced in December, 1835, and finished in the fall of 1837. The contractor was James Appleton. The work was hard and laborious, having to cut through solid rock. Shanties were erected in the woods to accommodate the workmen. Quite a number lost their lives, principally from blasting, before the work was completed. At this time the old cotton factory was in active operation. It was built in 1828 by Charles S. Smith and Edward Garrigues. On every working day at half-past eleven a bell was rung to give warning to the families of the operatives to prepare the noon-day meal, and was called the potato bell.

Railroad facilities were unknown until 1838, when the road was open for travel from Reading to Norristown and on January 10th, 1842, trains ran from Pottstown to Philadelphia. Before that time distant parts were reached either by carriage or stage; if by the latter, travelers were compelled to go either to the Fountain Inn or Corner Stores, as the stage only passed those places.

This was Phoenixville of 1846-9. From the date of its incorporation in 1849 the town took on new life. The first Burgess, Dr. Isaac Pennypacker, was greatly interested in the prosperity of the new town, an untiring worker and very active in plans that might lead to the best results for the benefit of the people. His fellow citizen-followers were infused with his spirit and their earnest labors for the welfare and progress have given us the Phoenixville of

to-day, a busy hive of industry, rich in acquired wealth, with all the surroundings that are conducive to the happiness of her citizens, who, feeling that their ancestors builded well, believe that they can best improve their priceless heritage by earnestly working for the advancement of every movement for the up-building of the town and giving substantial aid and encouragement to all who desiring to share in their advantages locate within its gates.

Soon the hum of the loom, weaving silks to adorn the fair daughters of the Schuylkill Valley and their sisters elsewhere will add their minor notes to the deep-toned roar of the great mills where toil her stalwart and brawny sons in the red glare of the furnace of the mills that produce that great staple of commercial life—iron—who design and erect the great bridges that span the mighty rivers of our country and carry trains freighted with humanity over valleys where their fellows are tilling the bountiful soil that produces the food of the toiling millions in the workshops.

Let us see what this Phoenix of the Schuylkill has acquired since she has shaken off the ashes and come forth a Pallas armed with the weapons of peace and commercial activity.

COATESVILLE.

QUEEN BOROUGH OF THE HISTORIC BRANDYWINE

Busy Industries, Progressive Merchants, Pretty Homes, Beautiful Streets, Churches, Schools and Hospitable Citizens.

The foundations of Coatesville may be said to have been built of stone and iron. For its first name "Bridgetown" or "The Bridge" owed its name to a large stone bridge that spanned the Brandywine where the old Lancaster Turnpike crossed that stream. Later after Isaac Pennock had established a rolling mill at the old town the name was changed to Coatesville. Stone and iron have always been typical of strength and it is fitting that the flourishing and substantial borough of Coatesville should have had its former name suggested by stone and that its later prosperity should date from the establishment of the iron industry.

FOUNDING.

The earliest settlement of what is now Coatesville was about 1791.

In 1800 the little hamlet was called "Bridge Town."

The introduction of iron manufactur-

ing during the first twenty-five years of the century caused the town to grow in importance and population and the more dignified name of Coatesville was substituted for the old one. In 1833 the town received a impetus by the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia and from that time her progress was rapid.

The foundation for the town had been laid unconscious of the advantages that would accrue from its location in after years, was most fortunate. For beauty of location Coatesville has no rival. Situated in the lap of the twin valleys of Chester and the Brandywine, its elevation exceeds that of the Delaware Water Gap, world-famed as a summer health resort.

INCORPORATED.

The village was incorporated into a borough by a decree of the Court of Quarter Session of Chester County August 5th, 1867, the Hon. Wm. Butler presiding. In this decree it was ordered that the electors should meet on the second Friday of March each year to elect borough officers, except for the year the borough was incorporated, which election was ordered held on the 8th day of October. At the first election Wm. B. Morrison was elected Burgess, and Abram Gibbons, Craig Ridgway, Richard Strode, Wm. T. Hunt and Joseph Suydam, Councilmen.

HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY

BY SHERMAN DAY. PUBLISHED 1843.

Coatesville and its vicinity was originally settled by the Coateses from Montgomeryshire; by the Bresallons, a French family, who were the ancestors of the Gardners; and by the Fleming family. The village has much increased since the completion of the railroad.

The Yellow Springs, a noted and beautiful watering-place, are near the Morgantown road, about eight miles nearly north of Downingtown. They are in a healthy and picturesque country, and are provided with baths, walks, two splendid hotels, and other accommodations for visitors. The establishment is kept by Mrs. Holman, the proprietress. The springs were discovered as early as 1722, and a rude cabin was

erected in 1780 for the use of visitors. A silversmith of Philadelphia, called "honest John Bailey," made considerable improvements; and they afterwards passed into the hands of Dr. Kennedy and his son, and then, in 1806, to Mr. Bones, who improved them extensively. A splendid new hotel has been built within a few years past. Behind one of the hotels stand the "old barracks"—a long frame building with a porch, erected by General Washington during the revolution, for the sick and wounded of the army.

It retains many marks of their rough sports. It is very properly preserved by the proprietor of the springs, as an interesting historical relic. The regiment of Colonel Steward was encamped here in 1780-81.

Mr. Lewis gives the following history of the townships in this northern section of the county:—

Uwchlan was settled principally by Welshmen, under the auspices of David Lloyd, of Old Chester; and a Friends' meeting-house was established. The preaching and exhortation were in Welsh. The first preachers here were Samuel and Griffith John, brothers; neither of whom could ever speak English free from a strong tincture of their native tongue. The other settlers were Morris Reese, Cadwallader John, (or Jones,) David Cadwallader, David Evans, Humphrey Lloyd, David Lloyd, the Phillipses and other Welshmen. The name signifies higher than, or above the valley.

To one entirely unacquainted with the inhabitants of the county, this catalogue of names may be devoid of interest; but it may not be entirely uninteresting to the families descended from the early settlers.

Tredyffrin was also taken up principally by the Welsh. Its name is indicative of the character and situation of the land, signifying stony valley. (Tre, stony; dyffrin, valley.)

Charleston was purchased in England by a gentleman named Charles Pickering. The township took one part of his name, and the creek running through it the other.

Pikeland was presented by the proprietor to Pike, in England, in order to induce that gentleman to emigrate. It was unseated many years, but at length was leased in small tracts, with the right of purchase after twenty years' possession, at a valuation then to be made. Among the first settlers were Samuel Lightfoot, Thomas Milhouse, and Michael Lightfoot. This last tenanted the place now (1824) held by

Pennypacker, and lived a number of years in a cave, some traces of which were visible not long since. Samuel Lightfoot built the first mill in this neighborhood. The operation of bolting was then performed by hand.

Vincent was purchased in England by Sir Matthias Vincent, Benjamin Furloy, and Dr. Daniel Coxé. It was leased and settled much in the same way as Pikeland. The fine stream (French creek) passing through it, for many years bore the proud title of Vincent river. Ralston, Jenkin, Davis, Thomas, John and Michael Paul, Gordon, Brombac, and Dennis Whelen, the respectable ancestor of Colonel Dennis Whelen, were among the first settlers. Garret Brombac established the first tavern north of the Lancaster road, in a little low house of rude construction, where he continued to perform the duties of host many years. He was a merry German, and lived to see himself rich.

Coventry.—A settler by the name of Nutt early built a forge called Coventry within the limits of this township, and made other extensive improvements. It went into operation about the year 1720 and made the first iron manufactured in Pennsylvania. There was also a furnace called Reading in this township, belonging to a company of which Branson, Vanleer, and others were members. It eventually was abandoned for want of ore. Meredith was an original settler in this township.

Four miles from the Springs, towards Phoenixville, is the lovely village of Kimberton, which has grown up around the distinguished female seminary conducted by Mr. Kimber and his accomplished daughters.

The Kimberton Female Seminary was established in 1817, "on the broad basis of a public school, confined to no particular class of religious professor. It is conducted without any code of laws, on the plan of parental government. The only law imposed is that of our Saviour—'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them.'" The house is large, and sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 40 scholars.—Lewis.

(To be Continued in Next Issue.)

Phoenixville, which has grown up principally within the last ten years, is a smart manufacturing village, pleasantly situated along the hill-sides, and in the valley of French creek, at its confluence with the Schuylkill. It contains a large cotton factory, belonging to Messrs. Smith & Garrigues, of Phil-

Philadelphia, erected in 1830-31—the extensive iron works of Messrs. Recves & Whitaker, consisting of furnace, foundry, rolling-mill, and nail factory, and giving employment to between 300 and 400 men. Anthracite coal is successfully used here, in all the operations of making iron. There is also the Chester County Iron works and nail factory, but not now in operation. An old flouring-mill was washed away in 1838. The Mennonists, who were the first settlers in the vicinity, have a church and grave-yard here. In later years, the Baptists, Methodists, Catholics and Episcopalians have erected churches; the latter edifice is on the hill overlooking the Schuylkill, and does great credit to the good taste of the builders. The Reading railroad passes immediately in front of the village, along the Schuylkill, crossing French creek on a lattice bridge; and a short distance above the village passing through a dark tunnel, 2,043 feet long, through solid rock. From this it emerges upon a splendid bridge across the Schuylkill, consisting of four arches, each 72 feet span, of solid stone masonry. A short canal connects the factories with the Schuylkill navigation on the opposite side of the river. The population of the village is said to be about 1,000.

Where the village now stands, there were some 40 years since only three farm-houses; and soon afterwards a saw-mill and grist-mill. About the year 1808, the great water-power of French creek attracted more extensive establishments, and a nail factory and rolling-mill were put into operation. These mills were first owned by Mr. Longstreth. Other proprietors succeeded, among whom was Mr. Lewis Wernwag, the distinguished architect of the celebrated wooden bridge at Fairmount, and of several others in the United States. In 1822, Jonah and George Thompson, of Philadelphia, purchased the site, and erected new works, founding them upon the rock. Since the opening of the canal and railroad, the place has increased rapidly.

Waynesburg is on the Downingtown and Harrisburg turnpike, 13 miles from the former place, and 38 from Philadelphia. It contains a Methodist church, some 50 or 60 houses, and between 200 and 300 inhabitants.

Among the other villages of Chester county the more prominent are New London, Kennet Square, Cochranville, Unionville, Sadsbury, Parksville, Red Lion, Pughtown, Shugartown, etc. New London township is distinguished as the birthplace of Thomas McKean, a

representative in the early congress, many years chief-justice of the state, and nine years governor. He was one of the most able statesmen in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lewis gives the following facts in relation to the early settlement of the southern townships:

A considerable part of the land in New London, London Britain, East Nottingham, Penn, and London Grove townships, was included in the grant made to the London Co., in the early days of the province. The whole amount of land taken up by this company in Pennsylvania was 65,000 acres, 17,200 of which were in Chester county. The tract in Chester county was mostly

From *Republican*

Phoenixville Pa

Date, *July 27. 1898*

A CHURCH HISTORY.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH COMPLETES TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

An Interesting History of the Church from its Beginning as a Struggling Infant to the Present Time.

At the recent services commemorative of the quarto-centennial of St. John's Lutheran church, the following historical sermon was read by the pastor, Rev. N. E. Miller:

In the year 1859 a beginning was made to organize an evangelical Lutheran congregation under Pastor Rees, of Manayunk, who preached four times and then the matter rested. There is no record of any pastoral acts or any special work done by pastor or people.

In the year 1862, through the efforts of Rev. Weaver, pastor of Zion's and St. Peter's congregations, and Rev. George Sill who was then pastor of the Trappe charge a congregation was organized in this town. They evidently looked upon this new congregation as a child of St. Peter's, Zion's and Trappe. What name shall be given to the child? A few Germans assembled themselves one Sunday afternoon in what is now known as Buck's Woods and then and there named this young daughter, "The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation." Soon afterwards they adopted the constitution for congregations of the Evangelical Lutheran

Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. The congregation was served by Revs. Sill and E. Pelxoto, Rev. Pelxoto being then pastor of the old Goshenhoppen charge.

DISBANDED.

During the Civil war the members again disbanded, and some of the other churches of other denominations reaped the harvest. In July, 1864, the Rev. Henry Selpie Miller was called to Zions and St. Peter's, Chester county. This year at Phoenixville, where he resided, he again called together the scattered Lutherans of the town. He reorganized the congregation, received in synodical connection and adopted the revised constitution of Synod. From this time, viz: 1864-1873 the congregation, like Israel of old, was without a home. They had no house of their own where they might worship but wandered from place to place holding their services wherever they could, conducting public worship in the Mennonite church, now the Central Lutheran; then again in the Reformed, situated on the corner of Marshall and High streets; again in the basement of the Presbyterian church; again in the Council Chamber, at last again in the Mennonite church. But undismayed, with heroic energy, and reliance upon the grace of God, they continued amidst all difficulties. This was the mustard seed which was to grow and did grow with the favor of God.

EARLY OFFICERS.

It 1872 the following were elected as elders and deacons: Elders—Jacob Reilly, John Yost, and George Dotterer. Deacons—Nicholas Marter, Joseph Rapp and William Klenk.

The building of a church was a necessity. At a meeting of the congregation held in the Mennonite meeting house June 18, 1872, it was resolved: That in full reliance on God they make a beginning to build a house of God. Mrs. H. S. Miller at once collected funds to buy a suitable lot on which to erect a church edifice. The lot was bought on which the old building stands, on the south side of Church between Starr and Jackson streets, for which \$1,000 was paid. On the 21st of August, 1872, she obtained the deed and conveyed the same to the congregation. They all entered heartily upon the work. Those who were not able to subscribe money pledged their labor.

The following were elected on the building committee:—George Dotterer, Charles Bader, Sr., John Yost, Jefferson Walters, Nathan Wagoner and the pastor H. S. Miller.

THE OLD CHURCH DEDICATION.

On Aug. 25, 1872, the congregation assembled on the said lot and after

singing a hymn, prayer, reading of the 84 psalm, short address in English and German, the ground was consecrated and broken:—In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. On Oct. 6, 1872, the corner-stone was laid, which contained a copy of the Holy Scriptures, Luther's Small Catechism, Hymn Book, Lutheran Almanac, one copy of the Lutheran and Missionary, one copy of the Phoenixville "Messenger" and one copy of the Phoenixville "Independent," also a vial of water, the element to be used in baptizing; one of wine, and a few communion wafers, the elements to be used in the Lord's Supper; together with an olive corolla from Jerusalem, Judea, Palestine, presented by the Rev. J. S. Diehl, a Methodist clergyman. The old corner-stone with its contents was again placed in the new building. On this occasion Aug. 25, the services were held in the morning in the M. E. church when the Rev. A. P. Weddell, of Norristown, preached in English. At 2 p. m. the corner-stone was laid according to the prescribed form in the Lutheran Liturgy.

On Dec. 5 1872, the first church council was regularly elected and installed. The following were chosen: Trustees—John Yost, Nathan Wagoner and Charles Bader.

Elders—William Klenk, Samuel King, Nicholas Marter.

Deacons—Conrad Bullwinkle, Jonas Walters, Augustus Alexander and Levi Ash.

These officers applied for a charter and it was duly granted May 5, 1873.

On the 20 of April the lower room was completed. On the 26, the Sunday School was organized, Rev. Miller then pastor. Rev. G. W. Laitzle preached in the German on Saturday evening 26, and on Sunday the 27, Rev. O. F. Heyer D. D., gave an address on "India" in English.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mr. Gottlieb Lindauer was chosen the first superintendent in German and Mr. John Rhoades the first in English. There were two Sunday schools, one English and one German, but only one secretary and one treasurer. Charles Lindauer was elected the first secretary, Benjamin Frey the first treasurer and John Rhoades also the first librarian. The first teachers of the Sunday school were: John Bender, Charles Bader, Sr., Conrad Bullwinkle, George Dotterer, John Yost, Augustus Alexander, Levi Ash, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frey, Mrs. Jacob Reilly, Sr., Mrs. John Rhoades, Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. Rev. Miller.

The school from the very beginning was large—the lower room being crowded from end to end. Not only were there many scholars but the school was rich in dollars and cents. At the first Christmas festival the decorations for the occasion cost \$55.00. It is also worthy of note that in the sum-

mer of '75, its first excursion to Fairmount park, 1658 full tickets were sold, probably the largest number ever taken from this town by any Protestant school.

Those who served as superintendents of the school were: German—Gottlieb Lindauer, John Wenger, John Yost, Sr., and Andrew W. Kley. In English—John Rhoades, Samuel Gilbert, John Keinard, Herman Wolf, Levi Ash. Why there was such an unusually large attendance in the very beginning when the school was organized we cannot tell, unless the school was considered more as a parochial school where German might be learned than a Sunday School where children should be fed with the sincere milk of the word. Later on we noticed there was a falling off in scholars, just what we may expect where the growth is abnormal. But during the last years there was again a steady and solid increase, especially so since we are in our new church, more scholars enrolled now than ever before in the history of the Sunday School—225. Teachers and officers not included. In the very beginning the two schools were held at the same hour and time—the German occupying one side of the room and the English the other. Later on it was deemed wise to separate. In this manner they continued till we moved in the new church when it was again decided to have them together and instead of two superintendents we have only one.

The present officers are: Superintendent, A. W. Kley, assistant superintendent, Chas. F. Ash; secretary, Henry Martens; assistant secretary, Harry Supplee; organist, Anna Wagner; assistant organist, Miss Reilly; secretary of teachers' meeting, Samuel Deininger.

The present teachers are: John Bender, A. W. Kley, Michael Keith, George Klenk, Pastor, Charles F. Ash, Mrs. Frederick Wagner, Mrs. E. L. Buckwalter, Mrs. George Ward, Mrs. C. F. Ash, Anna Denfield, Annie Bader, Anna Wagner, Mina Scholl, Margaret Deger, Vinnie Heinly, and Flora Wagner and Mary Wall teachers of the infant school. It is worthy of note that our present superintendent has held his office for 14 successive years. Also, that John Bender, Michael Keith and Levi Ash whom the Lord called to his eternal rest but a few weeks ago and whose loss we feel so keenly—these three have been with the Sunday School during its whole history. May the school led by the able officers and teachers move onward with God's blessing. May He, who prospered the works of our fathers prosper ours from time to time so that the lambs may not only be folded but we may also fold them warm.

CHURCH DEDICATION, JULY 20, 1873.

On this very date, 25 years ago, the first church was dedicated. July the 20th., on Sunday morning, the minis-

ters and congregation met in the basement of the church. Revs. Spaeth and Greenwald and Miller led off the procession to the front door, the church council following, after them the choir with J. A. Yost as leader, then the congregation. On the steps of the front door Rev. Spaeth gave out a verse and all joined in singing, then the pastor opened the door in the name of the Holy Trinity, and in the church the choir sang "Praise Ye the Lord." On that same day the Holy Communion was administered—German in the morning and English in the evening—when 34 communed in the morning and 15 in the evening. Compare with this the number communed on Easter 1898, when 189 partook of the Lord's Supper. The old building cost \$3697.65 and all paid before dedicated—a noble example for others to follow.

It was probably the happiest moment of Rev. Miller's life to open the doors to the worshipper and bid him welcome saying—"sit where you please, the church and the pews are all paid for." On the 9th. of Jan., 1874, at a meeting of the congregation he stated that in consequence of increasing infirmities he could no longer discharge his duties as pastor and therefore tendered his resignation. On Feb. 7th., 1875, he preached his last English sermon. He continued as pastor emeritus to his death.

Mrs. Rev. Miller entered into rest Aug. 5th., 1887, at the age of 87 years. Rev. Miller followed her after the short space of two weeks, the 29th. of the same month—age 86 years, thus ended the labors of two faithful workers—one in life and one in death. To him and his devoted wife the congregation owes its existence and their memories will always remain associated with it. They lie buried in the family lot in Norristown.

Rev. F. O. O. Kaehler's Pastorate, —On the 14th. of March, 1875, Rev. F. O. O. Kaehler, a graduate of the Luth. ran Theological Seminary, in Philadelphia, took charge of the congregation. At first they had only congregational singing, no organ, when the present efficient and honored chorister, John A. Yost was leader. During Rev. Kaehler's pastorate the organ in the auditorium was bought from Mr. G. A. Getze, 1117 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for \$135. This organ was consecrated October 21, 1875.

Miss Emma Bader, now Mrs. A. L. Logan, was the first organist who, it is worthy of note, is still connected with the choir. After her, her sister Matilda, filled the office very satisfactorily for many years. The services of Rev. Kaehler were blessed. There was a large increase in membership. Towards the close of his ministration, the Ladies Aid Society was organized and after its organization the society purchased the parsonage.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The first officers were: President Mrs. Neiman, secretary, Mrs. Kaehler treasurer, Miss Christman. This organization has been a grand mainstay to the congregation. To no other body does the church owe more than to this organization. Especially did it show what can be done by a number of women well organized and working in harmony at the time the parsonage was bought. Again, how materially they helped when this church was built. And when it was almost completed they saw a big hole in this church to the left of me, which had to be filled up and they did so by putting into it a big pipe organ. The receipts of money raised during its time reach the grand sum of \$1,914 76. Let these figures speak. It is worthy of note that the receipts for 1897 in dues and collections were \$481.86.

Also on the roll from the very beginning to this time, we find the names of Mrs. E. Bader, Mrs. George Leslie, Mrs. Jacob Reilly, Sr., and Mrs. John Young.

The present officers are, president, Mrs. Frederick Wagner, secretary, Mrs. O. D. Coleman, treasurer, Miss Annie Bader. Let this society not get "weary in well-doing."

REV. GERHART'S PASTORATE, 1882--1888

In August, 1882, Rev. E. H. Gerhart was called. Under his pastorate the church prospered. Many were added to the church. During his time the "Young Peoples' Association" was organized. Date of organization, December 10, 1883.

They met for the first time in the lecture room of the church. The meeting was called to order by the pastor and the following were elected the first officers: President, Rev. E. H. Gerhart, vice president, Howard Neiman, secretary, Matilda Bader, treasurer, Hannah Showalter, critic, Leonard Deininger, organist, Lizzie Munshower, assistant organist, Laura Keeler. It was the object of this organization to encourage good feeling and christian intercourse among the young people and to unite them for the purpose of self improvement. In the beginning they met monthly but in 1897 the constitution and by-laws were revised and the society assumed the name of Luther League, and ever since the meetings are held weekly and take more the nature of a devotional meeting.

That this society has done a good work is known to all who have watched its activity and progress. The work which it accomplished could only be done by them.

The present officers are:—President, Jacob Reilly; vice president, O. M. Spare; secretary, Bertha Ash; treasurer, David Walters; corresponding secretary, Mina Scholl; missionary

treasurer, Bertha Austin; organist, Ione Weeks. Rev. Gerhart resigned June 4, 1888.

Rev. Solomon B. Stupp was installed No. 4, 1888 and resigned September 2, 1889, serving the congregation only about nine months. He came at a time when not all was peace and he had not a little trouble to quiet the troubled waters. He was liked as a pastor and during his brief stay he did all that could be done in such a time.

Karl L. Wolters' pastorate, June 1890—April 1893. He served the congregation as supply from September, 1889 June, 1890, the day of his installation. He came here immediately after his graduation and took charge of the congregation. During his time, the last one, but not the least, of the societies was organized, the Mite Society, organized February 22, 1893.

On the afternoon of this date, Washington's birthday, a few scholars and teachers met at the residence of Mr. Frederick Wagner to form a society of the younger scholars of the Sunday school. Nelson Ash was appointed president pro tem. and Irene Wagner, secretary pro tem. The meeting was opened by singing, "Around the Throne of God in Heaven," followed by a few Bible verses. Business being next in order, the first thing to be decided was a name, when this name was given. The following officers were elected:—President, Nelson Ash; vice president, Charles Pepple; secretary, Irene Wagner; treasurer, Katie Widmeyer. The leaders of this society as well as the organizers are Flora Wagner, Annie Bader and Mina Scholl. The church owes a debt of gratitude to these ladies for the good work they begun. Let there be a good Christian training among the young and we need have no fears for the years to come. Present officers:—President, Ida Wolf; vice president, Ione Weeks; secretary, Louis Baylitts; treasurer, Lillie Kepp; organist, Flora Wagner. Rev. Wolters preached his last sermon April 2, 1893.

Rev. Nevin E. Miller's pastorate, June 1, 1893—I will not go into detail here. Most of my history enters with the building of the new edifice and to begin with that time that we do not have now. At the first congregational meeting the matter of building a new church was already brought before the meeting.

The building committee of the new church were the following:—A. W. Kley, Frederick Wagner, Levi Ash, Charles Bader, O. D. Coleman, William Ash and William Heck, with the pastor as secretary. Note the present church council:—Trustees, Frederick Wagner, Charles Bader, by the death of Levi Ash, his place is vacant.

Elders—Charles Weiland, David Walters, Chester M. Spare and Henry Martens.

Deacons—O. D. Coleman, Frederick Zeaser, E. L. Buckwalter and George Klenk.

The present organists who serve the church so faithfully are: Flora Wagner in English and Mary M. Wall in German.

Leader of the choir, John A. Yost.

The first sexton was William Stetter at a salary of \$30.00 a year. The present sexton, Yerkes Page.

Thus I have tried to give you a brief history of the congregation. To enumerate all that has been accomplished with the help of God would take more space than is allotted to us at such a time as this.

Let us move onward and then we are pursuing a course our fathers pursued.

From, *Adrauce*
Kennett Square Pa

Date, *8/13/98*

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

ENOCH C. MILHOUS. *JK*

Between the Pemberton wood line on the north, and the Toughkenamon Hill line on the south and extending from the Kennett township line on the east, was a gradually widening area to the eastern line of the James Lindley tract was land taken up by William Carpenter of from 100 to 200 acres. The eastern portion of this land was long ago absorbed into the farms adjacent thereto. In 1748 William Carpenter sold and conveyed about 107 acres of the western part of this tract unto Henry Piggott. After a residence of more than twenty years on the premises the messuage and land was conveyed unto Joseph Musgrove in 1763.

In 1788 the title to the said premises was vested in Ambrose Taylor, and in that year he sold the same property unto John Wood who in his will devised the same 100 acres unto his son Samuel Wood. After fifteen years' occupation of his inheritance the messuage and premises were transferred unto John Paxson. In 1806 John and Mary Paxson conveyed about 23 acres of their land unto Jacob Girtler, who occupied it for a quarter of a century. I believe Jacob was a chairmaker, at all events he once had a good run of custom in the re-seating chairs with rushes. Rush-bottomed chairs were once in much repute for parlor use, those in more common use being

splint or lusk bottoms. Now the rush-bottomed ones are varnished up and put in the upper rooms as curios or keep sakes of the past.

In 1825 Jacob Girtler died having in his will directed that his real estate should be sold by his executor, Mahlon Phillips. William Chaudier whose land it adjoined was the purchaser, and it is now a part of the farm of Edwin A. Chaudier.

About the same time that John Paxson and wife parted with the above mentioned tract they also disposed of several other small lots, and the remaining 52 acres they conveyed unto Thomas Milhouse.

Thomas was a blacksmith as well as a tiller of the soil. Soon after his purchase he erected a shop on the premises in which he plied his occupation with much energy and ability, so much did he give attention to his trade that he in a measure neglected his farm and his fields became overgrown with poverty grass. This has given way to better culture, but still asserts its right around the edges.

Thomas Milhous was of a mild disposition, a consistent Friend and a very frequent attender of New Garden meeting, a mile and a half away from his home. This journey he usually made on foot, often accompanied by one or more of his daughters. He died in 1856 in his 77th year, his good wife, Mary, having passed to the higher life many years before him. Two sons and several daughters survived him.

Jesse and Thomas Milhous, the sons, had quite a mechanical turn of mind. Jesse succeeded his father in the smithing business. The road by the smithy which had been only a private one through the Pemberton woods was made a public road. A new shop was built in 1838 with apartments for lathes and grindstones. A small stream of water was diverted from its usual meanderings down its rocky bed into an artificial one, conveying the water to the shop, there to be utilized through the agency of a Barker centrifugal water wheel in driving the lathes and grinding stones. Charles Fray, a young "man of color" was an apprentice there, and when he had mastered the trade he worked at it for several years.

At the decease of his father, Jesse Milhous came into possession of the property. The old log house and barn which had served their time and fallen into decay were replaced by new ones. He continued to work at his trade till near the time of his decease in 1867. From that time the smithing business has been discontinued there. Jesse's widow, Joanna (Chandler) Milhous, with her family, continued to occupy the premises till the time of her death, having survived her husband seven or eight years. In the ten years next following the decease of the widow, in 1874 the property changed hands seven times. In partition proceedings it was taken by Chandler Milhous. He sold it to Benjamin F. Taylor; from him it passed to Emily L. L. Parker, then to George McCall, to Martin E. Parker, to William E. Rightley, and thence to Enoch C. Milhous, the present owner and accommo-

dating New Garden butcher.

Thomas Milhous (2) engaged in watch and clock cleaning in Kennett Square as an occupation in which he was successful. He was twice married, his first wife being a Farron and the second Martha Eachus. He died about 23 years ago leaving a daughter, Hannah Milhouse, the child of his first wife, to survive him.

From, *Republican*

Phoenixville Pa.

Date, *Aug 20, 1898*

UNDER THE FAMILY TREE.

HOW THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH AND MARY PHILIPS CELEBRATED.

The Peaceful Shades of Vincent Baptist Church the Scene of the Gathering of the Philips "Clan" Thursday.

Since 1877 the descendants of Joseph and Mary Philips, who settled in Chester county, from Wales, in 1755, have met in reunion at Vincent Baptist Church, where the original pair worshipped. Thursday those worthy representatives gathered and carried out a well prepared programme. The day was one of the sultriest of the sultry season. Never did "God's Acre" beside the church where generations of Philips lie sleeping look so green and beautiful, showing more careful attention than many town cemeteries. Long rows of marble markers bearing no name, testify to number of revolutionary soldiers who yielded up their lives at the hospital at Yellow Springs, now Chester Springs, nearby. Until within a few years these markers were simply rough stones gathered from the fields, but the living relatives, whose dead lie there contributed towards this worthy object, placing the grounds in beautiful repair. The Necrology Committee reported three deaths since the last meeting, namely, James B Dewhurst, of Allegheny, Pa; Charles Brinton Lungren, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Jesse Philips, of Iowa, the latter being the author of the family hymn, first sung in 1877.

The election of officers and appointment of committees resulted in holding over the former and adding as fellows:

Programme Committee Mrs. J. Jones Acker, Anselma; Mrs. Elma P. Miller, Lionville; Dr. W. DeHaven Eaches, Phoenixville.

A long list of absent members, whose

forms had once been familiar at these home-comings, were named, to receive letters of remembrance, and among them was Mrs. Hannah Phillips Eaches, the eldest of all the clan Philips living, and who had been most faithful in attendance. Many paid tribute to her rare Christian life and expressed their love and respect for her. Her absence was felt keenly. Her age, being within a few years of the century mark, precludes the possibility of her meeting again with them.

J. W. Sigman, of Phoenixville, had secured three photos of the Vincent church and Philips homestead, which will be mailed to any desiring them at fifty cents each. Several were quickly ordered and are valued souvenirs. Hearty thanks were given to Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer for the song written for this occasion, being the second this gifted lady has contributed to the family.

A number of letters were read, among them one from the Rev. Dr. Owen Philips Eaches, who took part in the Lafayette marker ceremonies at Birmingham.

Adjournment for dinner, which is ever bountiful and excellent, came at 12 30, and after all were supplied, and in lieu of toasts, a paper on the lives of Owen and Rachel (Evans) Philips was read by the eldest son, David Philips, of Kennett Square:

Owen Philips was born September 7th, 1789, in Uwchlan township, Chester county. He was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Thomas) Philips. His father was a prominent man in the Vincent Baptist church and also in the community in which he lived. He was a weaver by trade. His sons also worked at the same trade, and also assisted in working on the farm. When a call came to serve the Colonies in the Revolutionary War, their sons formed and equipped a company, Josiah being one of the Lieutenants. He and his wife, with their parents and other kindred, sleep in the adjoining graveyard.

His mother was the daughter of David Thomas and grand-daughter of Rev. Owen Thomas, a famous Baptist minister who lived in Vincent township and died in 1760. Owen Philips was married in 1814 to Rachel Evans in the township of East Nantmeal, to which place he moved in 1815. He also joined the Vincent Baptist church in 1814, and was a prominent member thereof until 1841, at which time he was largely instrumental in the organization of the East Nantmeal Baptist church. He was faithful in his attendance at this new interest until he was disabled by severe affliction. He died August 18th, 1871.

He was a staunch Baptist, and so was all the family, including his ancestors on his father's and mother's side. He was of pure Welsh origin, and, we be-

lieve, an exemplary Christian, always exemplifying his profession by his daily life, and was the means of leading many souls to Christ. He was the father of ten children, nine sons and one daughter. Two sons and the daughter died in childhood, and the remaining seven grew to manhood. Five of them are still living, and we are glad to say all the seven accepted Christ in early life and have been active workers in the church. The five sons are all well up in years. Three of them have passed the three score and ten years allotted to man, and will doubtless soon end this early career.

He (Owen Philips) never became rich, neither did any of his children, but we believe all were and are rich in faith, and have a title to a mansion worth a good deal more than any earthly possessions.

"We need but little here below,
Nor need that little long;
Yet we do need in Christ's dear name,
A faith to make us strong.
Strong in our efforts to do good;
Strong to live free from sin,
And strong to live a godly life,
That we may others win.
And when this earthly life is o'er,
And we are called away,
May we all meet on heaven's blest shore,
And spend eternal day.

Rachel Evans Philips was born in East Nantmeal, Chester county, June 24th, 1792, in the old homestead now occupied by O. Milton Philips. She resided in the same place during her single and married life, which is a remarkable feature in her history. She was a devoted Christian and a loving mother, and after years of toil and anxiety she was called up higher. She died, June 17th, 1868, aged 75 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Many brief remarks followed, adding incidents known of these lives. One remembered the sweet voice of Rachel Philips, it being soprano and ranging higher than usual. She was much in demand with such a voice, and frequently invited to Brandywine Manor, whither she would ride horseback, as was the custom in those days. The Philips family who spell their name with the single "l" are generally singers, while the same cannot be said of those with the double consonant.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in social converse until the hour of departure came around, when good-byes were said with the expressed hope that another year would see them gathered at this sacred shrine again.

THE CLAN COPE AND ITS BRANCHES.

A Paper Read by Gilbert Cope, the Historian,
at Lenape To-Day.

SOME EARLY ENGLISH GENERATIONS.

How the Emigration to This Country
Was Made and Where Descendants
Are Now to Be Found—An Interesting
Story Which Concerns Many Who
Are Related by Marriage to the Original
Family—The Genealogical Tree
From Root to Branch.

Following is a highly interesting paper which was read at Lenape to-day at a reunion of the Cope family, by Gilbert Cope, of North Church street:

To John G. Cope and my other kindred assembled at Lenape on the Brandywine:—A few days ago I returned from a gathering of the Cope Family at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where about 200 of the descendants of Oliver Cope, living mostly in the adjoining counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Belmont, met to enjoy social intercourse and inaugurate what is proposed to be an annual event in the family history. There I read a paper giving some account of the early generations of the family and their English ancestry, and as none of those now assembled was then present I propose to rehearse the story on this occasion, it being as follows:

To my kindred, assembled at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, 8th-mo. 17th, 1898:—In the year 1856, as a boy of 16, I accompanied an older brother on a visit to the family of Thomas Savery, near Parkerville, Chester county, Pa., where we took tea. During the conversation around the table Elizabeth Savery, a maiden sister of the host, remarked that she had recently visited Morris Cope (No. 123), and he had shown her some account of the Cope Family which he had collected; and she thought it very nice to have an account of one's family. The subject was new to me, but it produced sufficient impression that when, several months later, a distant relative and descendant of the Copes wrote to my father, asking for the family history, I recalled the remarks of Elizabeth Savery. My father addressed a note to Morris Cope and the latter forwarded his brief account, which covered about a sheet of foolscap paper. Before forwarding this to the inquirer, Minshall Painter (No. 395), I copied it, and thereby caught the disease which has never left me. During the summer of 1857 I made some effort to extend the record, and early in the year 1858, being on a visit to Fayette county, Pa., I obtained the names of a large number of descendants from John Cope, the pioneer settler in that county. The final result, as some of you may know, was the publication of a book in 1861, containing over 3000 names of descendants from our first American ancestor. I had seen only one such work, the Sharpless Family History, which one might put in his vest pocket, and in this new field did not produce such a work as larger experience would have done. The concluding lines are as follows: "I suppose by going to England; a person might ascertain

From, *St. Louis*

West Chester Pa

Date, *Aug 27, 1898*

much in regard to our family prior to Oliver Cope."

A REMARK THAT BORE FRUIT.

This remark was destined to bear fruit. Years afterward a younger member of the family, James B. Cope (No. 1390), went to England, and has since made that land his home. Stimulated by my suggestion he spent considerable time collecting the history of our ancestors on that side of the water, and published the result in a work entitled "Memoirs of the Copes of Wiltshire." From this work I shall quote or condense an account of the generations of our family prior to the emigration to Pennsylvania, and without troubling you at present with the various authorities on which his statements are founded.

THE COPES IN ENGLAND.

At a very remote period the Cope family held considerable estates in Northamptonshire, but their early history is unwritten or lost. Cope in Domesday signifies a hill, says M. A. Lower; the name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, perhaps that of some sturdy Thane's house, which had weathered the repeated storms of Norman oppression. Thanes they certainly were, and not churls, in the remotest period of their written history, noble and gentle men, time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

It is in the troubled reign of King Richard the Second that the curtain is first lifted. We find the family then established among the pleasant glades and woodlands of Northamptonshire, on the borders of Bucks and Oxon, where they had probably lived for many generations.

John Cope, esquire, a gentleman of much wealth and influence, represented Northamptonshire in the last Parliament of the unhappy Richard; and in the year 1398, we find him purchasing, for 100 marks, the manorial estate of Deanshanger. This estate, which comprised 900 acres of pasture and arable, besides forest land, lay on the banks of the Ouse, where Whaddon chase and Whittlebury forest approach it on either side, and had lately escheated to the Crown.

IN FAVOR WITH THE KING.

In 1399, the first year of King Henry the Fourth's reign, we find that John Cope, "in consideration of the good services which he had rendered to the king, obtained an exemplification of the last king's grant, and," here is the important part, "a remission of the 60 marks then remaining unpaid of the purchase money." In the same year it seems he had a grant of divers other lands, tenements and rents in Wickden, Wickhamman, Pesenham, Stoney-Stratford, Pokesley, Whitefield, Denshanger and Moghemoncotes in the county of Northampton. Again, we read that King Henry the Fourth, in the fifth year of his reign, 1404, "granted unto John Cope, his Esquire and Beloved Servant, for reward of his good and faithful service, the Mannor of Westbury in the county of Bucks, of the value of xx marks a year, which came to the Crown by the attainder of Sir Thomas Shelley, Knt."

In the year 1400, Henry made him high sheriff of the county, and the same office was again conferred upon him in 1404. He represented the county in four successive Parliaments under the new king, and at last died in 1415, the second year of Henry the Fifth's reign.

ADDING TO THE FAMILY ARMS.

What the services were which won him the favor of Bolingbroke, how he upheld his cause with rugged eloquence in the Commons' house, or how he levied troops to swell the army of sixty thousand men that took King Richard at Conway, we may never know, but it is certain that

he and his posterity were faithful to the house of Lancaster through all the Wars of the Roses, until, at last, Henry the Seventh gave his descendants three red roses of Lancaster, and three fleurs-de-lys of France, "in honorable augmentation" to the family arms.

Mr. George Baker, in his History of Northamptonshire, speaking of the Copes, who had then removed into more southern counties, writes as follows: "From him," that is, John Cope, esquire, of Deanshanger, "sprang all the branches of this once numerous and opulent family."

The manor of Deanshanger, passing through four descents of his male issue, John, Stephen, John and Edward, fell at length, in 1512, into the possession of Anne, a child of twelve years, sole heiress of the ligne ainee. Upon her marriage it passed out of the family, together with the manors of Helindon, Clpston, Newbold, Gullisborough and Spratton, which had also descended to her.

HOW THE NAME SURVIVED.

It is to John Cope's third son, William, that we owe the perpetuation of his name. William was succeeded by Alexander, and he by William, afterwards Sir William Cope, of Hanwell, near Banbury.

Alexander Cope seems to have been seized of the manor of Grimsbury, adjoining the borough of Banbury, but on the Northamptonshire side of the Cherwell; at least this was the early home of his son William.

AN INTERIM AS TO HONOR.

Meanwhile the sceptre had passed from the house of Lancaster. Under the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, we read of no more honours for the Copes; but with the accession of Henry the Seventh prosperity was restored to the family. William Cope, of Grimsbury, became the King's Coiferer, or, as we say now, Keeper of the Privy Purse, an office which he seems to have held throughout the reign. It was to him that the Roses and the Fleurs-de-lys were granted as a coat of augmentation. The ancient coat of arms of the family is blazoned thus: "Gules, on a fesse argent, a boar passant sable; the new coat: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three Red Roses of England slipped proper, as many Fleurs-de-lys or." The present crest of the family: A dragon's head gules, issuing from a fleur-de-lys or, was also granted to William Cope at this time, "the dragon being one of Henry the Seventh's supporters." We also learn from Dale's "Collection of Pedigrees," that the following "coat was sometimes used by William Cope the Coferer, as a Badge of his Office: "Argent, 3 coffers

Sable, the Keyhole and Hasps etc. all Or, hanging in an antique compartment Shield upon a Trunk of a Laurel Tree."

A MAN OF GREAT WEALTH.

Sir William Cope, for he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of his prince, possessed much wealth. It was he who sold the "great lordship of Wormleighton" to Sir John Spencer, ancestor to the powerful Earls of Sunderland. He bought lands, too, in Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and he it was who bought, in 1502, the domain of Hanwell, destined to be the seat of his descendants for generations. Here he built a goodly castle, a huge quadrangle, guarded at each corner by a high tower, the whole buttressed and battlemented. Notwithstanding this appearance of strength the castle was not really strong. The use of artillery had become general and the mediæval fortress was fast giving place to the Tudor mansion. The great Gothic ramparts and keeps, so long impregnable, offered no adequate resistance to bombardment

and cannonading. So at Hanwell we find, as it were, the admission of this fact: that is to say, there is no effort to secure real strength; even in the towers, the heavy walls are pierced by mullioned windows. Instead of the narrow loopholes of an earlier period.

ADORNED A CHAPEL.

Besides this great work, Sir William added decorations to a chapel of the ancient parish church of Banbury. He filled the windows of this chapel with glass, long admired for beauty and richness of coloring; and here, in 1513, his body was laid beneath "a monument of black marbie." The church and chapel and the marble tomb have all perished, and all that remains of Sir William Cope, the Cofferer, is a portrait by Holbein, in the gallery of his remote descendant, the present Sir William Cope of Bramshill—all that remains, at least, besides the good report of a life of liberality, benevolence and faithful service to his king.

Sir William was married twice; first to Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, knight banneret and knight of the bath, who was standard bearer to King Henry the Seventh at the battle of Bosworth Field. By her he had a son, Stephen, of whom we shall have to speak hereafter. Secondly he was married to Jane, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Hodnell, and heiress to her brother Thomas. Jane Spencer became the mother of Anthony, afterwards Sir Anthony Cope, Chamberlain to Queen Katherine Parr, an ardent Protestant, and author of several pious and learned works.

SIR ANTHONY COPE, THE SCHOLAR

We can not here do better than to read at some length in Sir W. H. Cope's introduction to 'Cope on the Psalms.' Sir Anthony Cope was born probably at some time between the years 1490 and 1500. There is documentary evidence that he was not twenty-six years old at his father's death in 1513; and he must have been married before 1518, for his son was thirty-three years of age when he succeeded him. It appears from the will of his grandfather, John Spencer, that his mother was married before 1496, and he was her eldest son. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and on the completion of his studies in that University, traveled in to France, Germany, and Italy.

"He visited the various Universities in those countries, and associating with the learned men and distinguished scholars who at that period were attached to these foreign schools of learning, became, as Anthony Wood informs us, an accomplished gentleman, and one of the most learned men of the period in which he lived.

"On his return from abroad, he seems to have been attached to the Court of Henry VIII; and he succeeded to the estate and mansion of Hanwell, which had been bequeathed to him by his father on his attaining his twenty-sixth year.

"It appears that Anthony Cope was the author of many works, besides that which forms this volume." Most of these have been lost, "but one other, however, of his literary productions has been preserved; namely, a work entitled, 'The History of Two Most Noble Captains of the World, Anniball and Scipio, of Their Dyvers Battailles and Victories,' which he published in 1544. This book, as it were of ancient chivalry, seems to have become popular, not only with the soldiers of his own day, but with those of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

"Soon after the formation of Queen Katherine Parr's household, about 1543, he was appointed her Vice Chamberlain. He afterwards became her Principal, or Lord Chamberlain. He was attached to the household of this Queen until her

death in 1548. It was in the beginning of this, the last year of her life, that he offered her his work on the Psalms as a New Year's gift. The full title is, 'A Godly Meditation upon xx select and chosen Psalmes of the Prophet David, as wel necessary to al them that are desirous to have ye darke wordes of the Prophet declared and made playn; as also fruitfull to suche as delyte in the contemplation of the spiritual meanyng of them. Compiled and set furth by Sir Anthony Cope, Knight.'

"His will is dated at Hanwell, where he died on the 5th of January, 1551. According to the directions of his will, he was buried in the Chancel of the parish church at Hanwell, but no monument or inscription now exists to his memory."

STEPHEN COPE.

We now return to Stephen Cope, the elder brother of this Anthony Cope. Disinherited of the family mansion and estates by his father, as was Sir John Cope by his brother more than a hundred and fifty years later, he, too, sought a home in Hampshire. He established his house in Bedhampton, in the parish of Havant, a flat, dreary land, extending between the Bere Forest and Hayling Island, barely raised above the sea level. He was married to a young lady not really related to him, but curiously connected. She was Anne, daughter of William Cope's second wife, Jane Spence, by her second husband, William Saunders, esquire, of Banbury. This young lady, in default of brothers, was coheir with her sisters of the paternal estate, and no doubt helped to restore her husband's impaired fortunes. He, too, probably retained his office of Sergeant of the Poultry until the death of King Edward the Sixth.

He left four sons, Thomas, Anthony, John and William, and one daughter. The eldest son, Thomas, died without issue. Anthony, however, succeeded to the house and estate of Bedhampton, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and was married to Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, of Blatherwyke, Northamptonshire. She probably brought her husband a substantial marriage portion: at any rate he was succeeded in his chief estates by his son George, and the house at Bedhampton flourished for several generations.

Sir Humphry Stafford of Blatherwyke was descended, through an illustrious line, from Milicent de Stafford, only child and heiress of the great Baron Robert de Stafford, lord of fifty-one knight's fees, buried at Stone in 1170. She was married to Hervey Bagot, who thence forward took the surname and title de Stafford. Her great-grandfather was Robert de Toeni, governor of Stafford Castle under William the First. He was ancestor to the Earls of Stafford and the great Dukes of Buckingham, besides the Staffords of Sandon, Grafton and Blatherwyke. He was a younger son of the powerful Ralph, Baron de Toeni, hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy.

THE ELDEST SON DISINHERITED

THRICE.

We have seen that George Cope succeeded to the paternal mansion and chief estates, yet George was the second son. This is the third time in this family that the eldest son has been, as it were, disinherited of his birthright, and a younger brother or cousin preferred. In this case we are quite ignorant of the reason for such a course.

John, the eldest son, went away into Wiltshire. We do not read whether he received the Wiltshire lands acquired by the family three generations before; we only know that he lived and died in the parish of Marden, among the downs, eight miles south of the curious little town of Abury or Avebury, afterwards

temporary home of Oliver Cope the Colonist.

SOME FAMILY WILLS.

John Cope made his will on the 11th of August, 1613, of which the following is a copy:

Memorandum. That the eleaventh daye of August Anno Domini 1613 John Cope of the Parish of Marden in the Countie of Wiltes Gentleman beinge sicke in bodie but of perfect mynde and mer^{ts} (thanckes be given to the Almg^t) havinge a purpose to settle and dispose of his estate did make and ordeyne his last Will and Testament nuncupative in manner and forme followinge that is to say First he did bequeath his Soule into the handes of the Almightye whoe gave it and his bodie to be buried in the Church of Marden Item he did give and bequeath unto Jane his eldest daughter fower hundred poundes Item he did give and bequeath unto his daughter Martha fower hundred poundes Item He did give and bequeath unto his daughter Anne Twoe hundred pounds and these their portions to be delivered to them wthin or aboute the compasse or tyme of sixe monethes nexth after the daye of their marriage and yf it happen or chaunce that either of them doth decease before their daye of marriage then the portion of the said deceased shall redound unto her or them then livinge Item he did give and bequeath unto his brother Edward Cope twentie nobles yerlie to be paid or delivered unto him after the decease of his mother during the terme of the lives of his Executrix and the said Edward Cope and not otherwyse Item he did give and bequeath unto the poor Inhabitants of Havent in the County of South five poundes Item he did give and bequeath unto the poore of the Devizers and those poore of the Devizers greene five poundes Item he did give and bequeath unto the poore of the Parish of Chirton fortie shillings Item he did give unto the poore of the Parish of Marden fortie shillings Item he did give unto the poore of the parish of Willsford fortie shillings The rest of his goodes and chattles moveable and unmoveable he did give and bequeath unto his wife Jane whome he made appointed and ordeyned his whole and sole Executrix of this his last Will and Testament in the presence and hearing of Edward Weston John Knight Alice Pearce.

This will was proved on December 2d of the same year.

Edward Cope, the younger brother, lived in the neighboring parish of Brixton Deverill, where we find his annuity of twenty nobles assessed in a subsidy of James the First's reign. His will is lost, but that of his widow, Maud Cope, proved May 10th, 1635, is curious on account of the small sum left to both her sons. It is useless to search the cause of this, for we have no clue. Perhaps they had already been provided for by the father; certainly the mother had but little to leave, and her husband's annuity must have ceased. At all events she wrote as follows: "I Mawde Cope of Codford St. Peter Widowe doe give unto my two Sonnes John Cope and Edward Cope xii^l a peece. All the rest of my goods I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Snowe whom I make my whole Executrix."

This is the entire will. Maud Cope was at that time living in the parish of Codford St. Peter, between Brixton Deverill and Marden, where her son John was buried in 1656. His wife survived him until 1670. Their common grave is in the Marden churchyard. Their wills have not been found; perhaps they made none. At the best they could have had but little to leave, and that little had to be divided amongst eight children. That is to say, we know the names of eight—John, Oliver, Wil-

liam, Richard, Thomas, Margaret, Lucy and Joan. There may have been others besides.

Oliver went to try his fortune in London, but John, the eldest, lived in his native county, and farmed land in the parish of Chisleton. His will was made on September 19th, and he was buried on October 4th, of the fatal year, 1649, which saw the shameful execution of King Charles the First—a black year in the annals of England. The following is a copy of his will:

The last Will and Testament of me John. Coape being of perfecte memory September the 19th 1649 Imprimis I commit my soule into the hands of God when it shal please him to cal for me by death out of this world and my body to the grave in hope of a glorious resurrection and my worldly goods I do bequeath in manner and forme following. First I make my wife Executrix likewise I give her my ground commonly called Staffords March and three acres of land dureing her widowhoode and then my son Oliver to have it at his owne disposall and in case he dy my child unborne shall have it one the same terms and in case that dy my Wife shall have it dureing her natureal life and if she dy before my lease be expired then to my elder Brother and second if they dy then my sisters in ordere. Secondly I give to my son Oliver six sheep but his mother to have the profit of them till he come to one and twenty years ould for his keepeing Thirdly I give to my child unborne six pounds and six sheep and the profits to its mother till it be one & twenty years ould for its keepeing likewise my son Oliver shal give it Ten pounds when my lands above named fals to him fourthly I give to my Father a suite of cloathes and to my Father and Mother Forty shillings and to my Brothers and Sisters Thomas Richard Margret Lucie and Joane Cope Five shillings a peece. In Witenesse where of I have put to my hand. John Coape x his marke in the presents of Oliver Calley Richard Charmer.

The will of Oliver Cope, of London, dated June 13th, 1657, contains the following clause: "Item I give to Oliver and John Cope, sonns of John Cope deceased the summe of five shillings to be to each of them paid after my death."

In the Marden churchyard are two tombstones, side by side, containing the following inscriptions:

(First Headstone).

Sacred to the memory of John son of Edward and Maude Cope who died June 12th 1656.

Also to Margaret his Wife who died on the 10th March 1670.

(Second Headstone).

Sacred to the Memory of John, son of John and Margaret Cope. He died in Chisleton Parish and was buried here the 4th October 1649.

It may be remarked here that these tombstones have become so weather-worn that only an expert can read the inscriptions.

The will of John Cope, of Chisleton was not proved until October 14th, 1681, at which time letters of administration were granted to his son, Oliver Cope, the widow renouncing her right thereto by the following instrument:

Know all men by these Presents that I Elizabeth Cope of Avebury in the county of Wiltes Widow and Relict of John Cope late of Chisleton in the County of Wiltes * * * doe freely voluntarily and absolutely renounce the bennefit of my Executorshepp to the last Will and Testament of my said late Husband John Cope deceased And doe desire that Administracon of my said Husband's goods and chaties wth my said Husband's last Will and Testament annexed may be granted to Oliver Cope, sonne and heire of the said John Cope And I doe hereby soustitute and appoynt

Mr Francis Saintbarbe Notary Public to be my true and lawfull P'ter to appeare for me before any competent Judge in this behalfe. * * * Given under my hand and seale the second day of January 1681 her mark x Elizabeth Cope Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Traylowe John Harper.

Although this is dated in January it was executed subsequently to the granting of letters to Oliver Cope, as at that date the year began on the 25th of March, and January was the 11th month of the year.

The bond which Oliver Cope gave in the sum of £60, for the faithful performance of his administration describes him as of Avebury, tailor, and his bondsman was Noah Crooke, of Chrisledon, also a tailor.

BOUGHT LAND OF PENN.

Prior to this, or on the eighth and ninth of September, 1681, Oliver Cope, of Awbry, in the county of Wilts, Tayler, had purchased from William Penn 250 acres of land to be taken up thereafter in Pennsylvania. We have no evidence that Oliver or any of his family had joined with Friends, though it is likely that some of the latter had determined to try their fortunes in the new world, and that he was thus induced to purchase land in the new province.

With a view to profits in the way of trade and speculation, an association was formed, styled "The Free Society of Traders," which was a stock concern, but just what the Society did beyond purchase land in Pennsylvania, I am not prepared to say; though trade and commerce were evidently a part of the design. In the list of subscribers, probably in 1682, was Elizabeth Cope, in the sum of £25. Many years after this the affairs of the Society were closed up and dividends declared to those who could prove their right thereto. Thus, "At an Orphans' Court held at Philadelphia, March 25th, 1730; William Dean produced a receipt for twelve pounds, ten shillings, paid by Elizabeth Cope, of Wiltshire, (widow), which entitles said Dean to his share of the dividend of the stock aforesaid allowed."

At the time of publication of the family history, 1861, this entry was not understood, because there was nothing explanatory in the minutes of that term of court. By what chain of title William Dean became entitled to this dividend remains unknown. As the sum was only half the original subscription it may have been the share of John, the other son of Elizabeth Cope.

The deeds of lease and release, as they were termed, by which William Penn conveyed land to Oliver Cope, were recorded in Philadelphia. The original of the lease is now in possession of Edward C. Painter, of Wilmington, Del., and a phototype copy is here presented to-day.

WHEN THE FIRST COPE ARRIVED HERE.

The time of the arrival of Oliver Cope and family in Pennsylvania has not been determined with certainty, but it is supposed to have been about the spring of 1683. On the 7th of 5th-month (July, O. S.) 1683, he obtained a warrant from William Penn, directing the surveyor to lay out 100 acres on a branch of Naaman's Creek, New Castle county, (William Penn having also become the proprietor of the territory now constituting the State of Delaware, by purchase from the King's brother, James, Duke of York.) and upon this he doubtless settled, though the survey was not actually completed until the 12th of 11th-month, 1685. Oliver did not take up this land as part of his purchase before leaving England, and this latter was located in Birmingham township, Chester county, November 8, 1684. This was then far back in the woods. On the 31st of 8th-

month 1691, he obtained a warrant for 30 acres additional to his place of settlement, and on the 15th of February (12th-month, O. S.), 1692, a patent or deed of confirmation for the whole was given to him. For this he was to pay "one English silver penny" for each acre as an annual rent to William Penn or his heirs.

Not being quite satisfied with his possessions, Oliver Cope obtained a further warrant, in 1692, for 70 acres, to make up his quantity to 200 acres, but this does not appear to have been executed during his life. On the 10th of December, 1695, he conveyed his land in Birmingham to Robert Pyle, for £21, not a bad return for the £5 invested, though it

may be that a house had been erected on it. His death occurred in the month of June, 1697, when he was perhaps about fifty years of age. By his will he devised to Rebecca, his wife, half the homestead during her life, and the other half to his children, William, Elizabeth, Ruth and John. On the application of his son, William, a warrant was granted 19th of 11th-month, 1702, for an addition of about 45 acres instead of the 70 acres requested by the father, the demands of neighboring settlers not permitting all to be gratified. On the 9th of the following month the addition was made, but the survey of the whole amounted to only 160 acres instead of 200, as desired. I have a copy of the survey or plot of the surveyor showing the location of the dwelling on the north side of the "King's road," now the pike from Chester to Wilmington, and in 1869 I visited the locality, when, from all the evidence I could find the greater part of the land was owned by Lot Cloud, then a member of the Delaware Legislature. The widow and children of Oliver Cope probably continued to live there for some years, but the eldest son having a double interest under the will of his father and the custom of that day, the younger son, our ancestor, started out to find another home. The first mention of John Cope shows that he was in Concord township in 1712, and on the 30th of April in that year received a deed from John Willis and wife, of Thornbury, for 200 acres in Bradford township, about a mile northwest, from the present West Chester. Here he built a log house which I well remember, and which was torn down during or soon after the late Civil War. His marriage probably occurred about the time of his purchase, but in all my researches I have never discovered the name of his first wife. His own son, in a brief statement penned about 1815, merely states that his father was married when about 20 years of age, but no children by this marriage survived.

JOHN COPE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

On the 30th of 9th-month, November, 1721, John Cope was married at her father's house, to Charity Evans, widow of John Evans, of Birmingham, blacksmith, and daughter of Robert and Jane Jefferis, who lived at the present residence of Charles S. Carter, on the road from West Chester to Lenape, on the Brandywine. She was born 4th-month 11th, 1695, and died between 1740 and 1746, but the exact date is not recorded. The original marriage certificate was formerly in possession of Alfred Cope, whose father, Thomas P. Cope, probably obtained it from my father. I made a pretty fair fac-simile of it many years ago, and now, since the death of Alfred, the original has disappeared.

Oliver Cope's widow made her home with her son, John, for at least seven years prior to her death, which occurred in 1728. Her daughter, Ruth, appears to have died the same year, being the wife of Thomas Buffington, then of Bradford township. William Cope married Mary _____, and in 1729 they were living in

Chichester township, Chester (now Delaware) county. Elizabeth Cope married first a person named Foulk, and secondly Hugh Blackwell, of Bethel township. She had a son, Stephen, and daughter, Sarah Foulk, but no Blackwell children. I find that she was baptized a member of the Brandywine Baptist Church, in 1738, and she died about 1765.

On the 10th of September, 1729, William Cope and Mary, his wife; Hugh Blackwell and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Cope and Charity, his wife, conveyed the Naaman's Creek home to Adam Buckley, of Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, who owned adjoining land. Their sister, Ruth, was then deceased, but why her children were not supposed to have any interest in the property is a mystery to me.

WILLIAM COPE FOND OF THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

The late Morris Cope, who committed to writing some facts obtained from his uncle, Jonathan Cope, told me that he went to see Hannah Forsythe, the oldest granddaughter then living of John and Charity Cope, but when he made known his wish to write down some family history, she gave him a chiding reply and he turned away offended, without further pursuit of the matter; yet she told some one else that she could have given him many incidents of family history. I have frequently heard Morris relate that William Cope, son of Oliver, was not so energetic and well-doing as his brother, John, to whom he paid protracted visits, and sat in the chimney corner smoking his pipe. John would get out of patience with him and give him a scolding for his indolence, to which William mildly replied, "Let brotherly love continue."

There was an Oliver Cope residing in Kennett township from 1747 to 1760, who was doubtless a son of William. He went southward and we know of none bearing the name who are descended from William Cope. Rebecca Cope, who married John Walter, of Lancaster county, about 1750, was doubtless a daughter.

WHEN JOHN COPE JOINED MEETING.

At the time of John Cope's second marriage he was not in membership with Friends, and it was not at that day customary to note the admission of members on the minutes of the meetings. In the women's minutes of Kennett Monthly Meeting, under date of 3d-mo. 3d, 1735, we find this: "Charity ye wife of John Cope, haveing been some time under ye Care of Bradford preparative meeting requests to have ye liberty to sitt in our meetings of Business, which is allowed." Prior to this it appears by the minutes of the men's meeting, 11th-mo. 6th, 1732, "Bradford preparative meeting proposes John Buffington and John Cope to take the oversight of burials, which this meeting approves of." When Bradford Monthly Meeting was established, in 1737, Isaac Vernon and John Cope were appointed the overseers for Bradford Meeting.

John Cope was married a third time, 12th-mo. 23d, 1748, to Elizabeth Fisher, widow of Thomas Fisher, of East Cain township. I have a will which he made just before the accomplishment of this marriage, also one which he made in 1759, in which the last wife is not mentioned, so she was probably deceased. His last will was dated 6th of July, 1769. His death occurred on the 14th of 2d-month, 1773, when he was about 82 years of age.

AS TO OLIVER AND JOHN COPE.

No tradition is preserved as to the personal character of Oliver Cope. He died when his son, John, our ancestor, was quite young, and it is likely the latter had little recollection to hand down.

Caleb S. Cope, now of West Palm Beach, Florida, (No. 281), born in 1818, at the old homestead in East Bradford, and residing there until 1895, was familiar with some traditions of John Cope, which, at my request, he has written down, as follows:

To my much esteemed cousin Gilbert Cope:

Thy letter of inquiry of the 24th of 5th-mo., is before me, and I will gladly copy anything that may have come to my knowledge that will truly illustrate the noble character of our worthy ancestor; and as my father was the eldest son of Nathan Cope, who was one of the older children of John Cope, and not only experienced his strict and careful discipline, but rigidly practised the same in his own family. He must have had an excellent opportunity of having it thoroughly impressed on his own mind, both by precept and example; and as my father was naturally of a social turn and often interested his company by relating stories of his early days, many of which he himself had been witness to, and others, the account of which he had received from his father and uncles, the sons of John Cope, it gave me an excellent opportunity of obtaining a correct history of his general character, which represents him as being a man of noble, uncompromising boldness and unselfish generosity of character, sanctified by Divine grace, which is clearly illustrated by his action towards a grain speculator who came to his house to buy his wheat for shipment out of the country. It appears that from some cause the grain had made a very considerable advance in price, and the trader, wishing to secure his entire crop, had made him a very liberal offer for it, and was surprised to be met with the prompt reply, "Thou casset (canst not) have it," and responded by expostulating with him about it, telling him that the wheat was for shipment and most likely it would be some time before he would have another such opportunity, but all to no purpose. The reply was still more emphatic: "That is the very reason why thou casset have it. My poor neighbors will come and work for me expecting to get flour for bread for their families, and what would they do if I should have none wherewith to supply them, and thee going to take it out of the country! No, that is the very reason why thou casset have it." And that wheat was kept, as he said, and traded away for labor at a much lower price than the cash that the trader had offered him for it; and as I look with remorse and regret over so many of the characters of his lineal descendants, I can but exclaim with the poet Cowper, "Oh rise some other such, for else it is but vain and empty talk of old achievements and despair of new."

Cousins Thomas P., Israel and Jasper Cope, in their boyish days, made their home at my grandfather, Nathan Cope's, and Thomas P. Cope, in my time, mostly spent a week in the summer at our farm in East Bradford; and I have often listened with great pleasure as they talked over the scenes of their boyhood, the people and associations connected with the days of the past; and it was through these sources that the few traditions in my possession were mostly derived. It appears from these (fully corroborated by positive history) that he was quite a prominent member of Bradford Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which he was a very diligent attender. Let the state of the weather or the condition of things be as they might, his horse was saddled betimes on meeting days, and at the proper hour he mounted and started on his journey, utterly regardless of what might be told him about the state of the water at the ford on the Brandywine that lay between him and his place of worship, and through which he had to pass. He steadily jogged on till he came to the brink of the stream, and if he judged

from what he saw that it was not prudent to venture in he was satisfied he had done his duty; so turned about and went home.

With reverent thankfulness he received the bountiful blessings from heaven and was religiously scrupulous that proper order and decorum should be strictly observed, the younger members of the family partaking of their plain wholesome meal in silence, respectfully listening to the remarks that might be made by their elders. And one musing over what was set before him, or improperly mixing up various dishes, very soon learned that he might leave the table and wait till his appetite had time to improve. I very well remember my father would never permit us to put butter on our bread when we were eating meat or gravy.

As John Cope was always abreast with the times in his work he never had to be in splutter, as he was aware he had been doing his duty as best he could, he appeared to think it would be an improper reflection on the government of Providence not to accept such dispensations calmly and peacefully as they were permitted to come. Even in harvest time, and hay in the meadow ready to be hauled in, and a thunder shower threatening, he quietly took his meal at the regular hour as though nothing unusual was transpiring.

I have often heard my father speak of the Battle of Brandywine. He was with his father, who was plowing in the field joining the Joseph Parke place all the early part of the day. The loud peals of the different discharges of the cannon could be easily distinguished, but near noon grandfather stopped the horses and after listening a short time, remarked that the armies were getting into closer quarters. The distinct reports had ceased and in their stead nothing but one incessant roar of musketry. I think it was about this time, or near the Battle of Germantown, that there were 18 light horsemen billeted for some time, nine of them at grandfather, Nathan Cope's, and nine of them at Uncle Joseph Cope's, I think for some weeks, when orders came to them one evening that they must report at headquarters before they ate, drank or slept, but they did not get off before the next afternoon, when the nine from Uncle Joseph's place came over to our place. I have often heard my father remark that as they rode down the lane together he thought they were as fine a company of young men as he had ever seen, but he said that in the next battle (I think Germantown), they were all killed but one.

From John Cope, father of John G. Cope and Edge T. Cope, who were much older than I, and remembered John Cope's children, I have heard reminiscences respecting the general character and appearance of the children of John Cope. The first, in particular, remarked that Joseph Cope's grandson, thy brother Edward, bore a striking resemblance to him, both in features and figure. He very often took E. T. Cope on the horse before him to jump off and open the gates for him when he went to visit his brother Nathan or Samuel, which he often did in his latter years. I think I have in my possession a slip cut from Charles Miner's paper, the Village Record, by my mother, giving a short account of the lives and deaths of Nathan and Joseph Cope, about the years 1820 or 1821, and from the same paper, near the same date, the notice of the infant son of Benjamin and Rest Cope having jumped from the third story window and alighted in a heap of stones (more than two cart loads) below, entirely unharmed; which leap was witnessed by his mother, who arrived on the spot one moment too late to prevent it.

C. S. COPE.

It appears that in addition to farming John Cope manufactured malt, and in 1763 it was sold at six shillings per bushel. In that day Friends had not reached their present stand in regard to alcoholic beverages, and the making of malt was considered a legitimate business with many of them.

JOHN COPE.

The children of John and Charity Cope were Hannah, Samuel, Mary, John, Nathan, Caleb, Joshua and Joseph.

Hannah was married 2 mo. 10, 1746, at Bradford Meeting, to John Carter, of East Bradford. They continued to be Friends in good standing and John was imprisoned for a brief period for non-compliance with demands for military purposes, during the Revolution.

Samuel Cope was married at Bradford Meeting, 6 mo. 7, 1753, to Deborah Parke, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah Parke, who lived on the adjoining farm to the westward. He settled on the eastern half of the homestead upon which new buildings were erected for him. He became an elder and trustee of Bradford Meeting, and was a useful citizen. He married a 2d wife, Margaret Smith, at Lampeter Meeting, Lancaster County, 6 mo. 21, 1781. She was the widow of John Smith and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Dickinson. His descendants, being by the first wife, have mostly remained in the East.

Mary Cope remained single, to a good old age. Some other Marys among the Copes of Bradford were old maids, and it became a saying that one of the name would not find a husband.

John Cope, Jr., appears to have gone apprentice to learn the trade of a cutler, but with whom I have not discovered, though it was probably in or near West Nantmeal township, the N. W. corner of the county. He was thrown among those not Friends, and "let out his affections" to one not a member, Grace, the daughter of Jason Cloud, of East Caln township. They went to the old Swedes' Church at Wilmington, and were married by the minister, June 2, 1750. For this he was disowned by Bradford Monthly Meeting, 4 mo. 20, 1752, afterward made an acknowledgement 9 mo. 20, 1759, after his wife's death, and was again admitted into membership. Jason Cloud was the son of William and Grace Cloud, and grandson of William Cloud, who came from Wiltshire, England, about 1682.

HE TAKES UNTO HIMSELF A WIFE.

John's resolution to condemn his devotion was doubtless stimulated by the fact that he had found a young woman who was willing to help repair the broken family circle, for we find that John Cope, of Salisbury township, in the county of Lancaster, and Mary Dickinson, of that township, were married 1 mo. 10, 1760, at Sadsbury Meeting. To enable him to accomplish this marriage by the meeting he was furnished with a certificate from Bradford Monthly Meeting, stating that his "life and Conversation hath been in some degree Orderly whilst amongst us," and that he was clear of marriage engagements with all others. This certificate also transferred his membership to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, from which he obtained one for himself and family to Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia, 7 mo. 21, 1784, that being the nearest meeting to his intended settlement in Fayette county, Pa. A letter written to him by his brother Nathan, at the old homestead, 11 mo. 7, 1785, and evidently the first he had written to the home folks, states that "we are all well in outward health and well satisfied with our remove." There are only 18 lines and it seems strange how little he had to say. My mother, who was born in the adjoining county of Westmoreland, remembered John Cope as a guest at her father's house, and that he was quite corpulent in his old age.

Nathan Cope was married at Goshen Meeting, 2 mo. 7, 1753, to Amy Bane, daughter of Nathan and Mary Bane, of Goshen township. He remained at the homestead and was a valuable member of Bradford Meeting, of which he was Clerk for several years.

Caleb Cope was married 10 mo. 17, 1760, at Caln Meeting, to Mary Mendenhall, daughter of George and Sarah (Pim) Mendenhall, whence came the Pim in his son Thomas's name. He settled in Lancaster and followed plastering, and I find in the accounts of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, that on July 23th, 1768, he made the entry: "To cash paid Mr. Cope for plastering my house, £40:10s."

SHELTERED THE UNFORTUNATE ANDRE.

During the Revolutionary War his house gave shelter to Major Andre, then a prisoner of war, and there was some gossip about the latter and his host's eldest daughter, but what there was in it may never be known. Thomas P. and Israel, sons of Caleb, were sent to their Uncle Nathan's, in E. Bradford, to go to school, and letters to them from their father are preserved. At a latter period these sons became merchants in Philadelphia, and Thomas P., a ship owner and very prominent citizen. Their father also found a home there before his death. Through the good taste and liberality of their nephew, we have a fine picture of three of Caleb's sons, Thomas P., Israel and Jasper Cope. Alfred, son of Thomas P., was the father of Edward D. Cope, one of the most eminent scientists which America has produced; and to James Biddle Cope, another son of Alfred, we owe the result of English researches into the family history. For some fanciful reason which I cannot appreciate he had his name changed in this country to James Canby Biddle-Cope, the Canby coming from his mother's mother. Having a fondness for titles, he obtained, after removing to England, that of Marquis, from Pope Leo XIII, Feb. 23, 1883, and Baron of the Kingdom of Italy from King Humbert, April 2, 1886.

Joshua Cope, like his brother John, learned the trade of cutler, or maker of edge tools; and also like his brother went out to the world's people for a wife. This was Jane, daughter of George and Mary Brown, of West Nantmeal township. In the minutes of Bradford Monthly Meeting, under date of 1 mo. 15, 1762, we find this:

"Bradford Preparative Meeting acquaints this meeting that Joshua Cope hath gone out in marriage by the assistance of a Priest. James Mendenhall & Joseph Gibson is appointed to Enquire into the truth of the Charge and treat with him as there may appear occasion and make report to next meeting." At the next meeting the committee reported that he owed the accusation and inclined to make satisfaction, but not being present his case was continued another month. On 2d mo. 12, 1762, "Joshua Cope appeared here and Produced a Paper of acknowledgement Condemning his outgoing in marriage and requested to be Continued under the Care of friends as his future Conduct may deserve, which was read here and the friends appointed to treat with him signifying their unity therewith it was Excepted. Humphry Marshall is appointed to read it in a first-day meeting of Bradford and return it to next meeting."

George Brown, who is styled "Gentleman" in some odd writings, purchased 200 acres of land in West Nantmeal, in 1752, where he died in 1756, leaving children, Jane, Mary, Alexander and William. The latter is believed to have been one of the first settlers in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Pa.

Joshua Cope settled in West Nantmeal and resided there for some years. In 1764 he was assessed with 100 acres of land, 3 horses, 3 cattle and 6 sheep. At Bradford Monthly Meeting, 3 mo. 17, 1775, "Request is made to this meeting for the Certificate for Joshua Cope Directed to friends of Hopewell Monthly Meeting. George Harrison & Samuel Fisher is appointed to make Enquiry Concerning him and if nothing obstruct Prepare one and Produce to next meeting." This was granted at the next meeting, 4 mo. 14, 1775.

In the letter of John Cope to his brother Nathan, 1785, he says that he and his wife had lately visited his brother Joshua and found him and family well. This was in Frederick Co., Va. The children of Joshua were not members of the Society of Friends until formally admitted. His son George was thus received into membership 10 mo. 15, 1789, and married at Hopewell Meeting 4 mo. 5, 1790, to Abigail Steer. The sons finally migrated to Ohio.

Joseph Cope, the youngest son of John and Charity, married at Birmingham Meeting, 4 mo. 6, 1790, nn Taylor, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Taylor, of Kennett township, and settled on a farm close by that of his father. They had eight children, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Charity, John, Isaac, Hannah and Joseph, of whom the last was my father.

From, *Ukraine*
Kennett Square Pa
Date, *Aug 27, 1898*

HISTORY OF KENNETT SQUARE.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE
PRESENT.

71 WILLIAM W. POLK.

PAPER NO. 17.

Mention was made in these columns in an earlier paper of the acquirement by Joseph Musgrove of certain lands in Kennett among others, of Joseph Walter. For the purpose of tracing the early grant of this land from the primitive wilderness to white man's ownership, as well as to preserve to history the names of early settlers we append the deed of Joseph Walter to Joseph Musgrove as follows:

1764 DEED, Joseph Walter of ye twp. of Kennett Yeoman, and Jane his wife, to Joseph Musgrove whereas James Logan and Rees Thomas attys. to Wm. Aubrey, by them 2 indentures one dated Aug. 17, 1702 and the other Mar. 20. A. D 1715, did grant unto Gayen Miller 543 acres of land part of 15,500 acres known by the name of the mannor of Stenning situate on the S. side of the Brandywine creek and whereas the s'd. Gayen Miller by his last will and testament May 31, A. D. 1742 did devise unto his son George Miller one half of the plantation he then dwelt on being part of the afs'd 543 acres and did further devise unto his s'd son George at the death of his wife the other half part of ye s'd plantation.

And whereas for the Docking and Barring all estates devised to ye s'd Geo. Miller by virtue of the s'd recited testament in and by a certain indenture dated Jan. 1, A. D., 1755, made between s'd Geo. Miller of the one part and Ellis Lewis of the other part reciting that whereas the s'd Ellis Lewis intended to purchase and sue forth against him the s'd George Miller one original writ of entry, returnable before his majesties justice of the Court of Com. Pleas, Feb. 27, the next thereby to demand of the s'd Geo. Miller, 343 acres, 30 acres of meadow and 100 acres of woodland, late the farm and plantation of Gayen Miller, dec'd. situate Reed Clay creek in Kennett twp., into the s'd George Miller had not an entry which Godfrey Miller thereof unjustly made to ye s'd Ellis Lewis within 30 years,

&c.

And whereas the said Ellis Lewis in pursuance of the s'd intention or argument did according in Feb. term next following sue forth and prosecute his s'd writ of entry in County Courts, and whereas the s'd George Miller and Susanna his wife by deed June 16, 1755 granted unto the s'd Joseph Walter all that tract of land cont. 253 acres. Now this indenture witnesseth that Joseph Walters and Jane his wife for 341 pounds, granted to the said Joseph Musgrove all that land in the twp, of Kennett, part of s'd 253 acres, tract beg. at a black oak, being a corner of Jesse Miller and on the line of land late of Joseph Dixon, thence by the s'd Jesse Miller's land N. $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg., W. 69 3-10 per. to a black oak, th. part by the s'd Jesse Miller and part by land of Francis Dwain North 85 deg., E. 221 per. to a post, th. by the s'd Francis Dwain's other land, purchased by ye s'd Joseph Walter, S. 20 deg., E. 34 per. to a post in the middle of the great road, leading from Chester to Nottingham, thence up the middle of the s'd road S. 71 deg., W. 17 per., S. 57 deg., W. 24 per., S. $66\frac{1}{2}$ deg., W. 40 per. to a post standing in the middle of said road, thence S. 3 deg., E. by the s'd Jos. Walter's land $10\frac{1}{2}$ per. to a post, a cor. of the s'd Joseph Dixon's late land, th. by the s'd Dixon's land South 85 deg., W. 158 8-10 per. to beg. Cont. $87\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 9 per.

The land above described embraced all that portion of the borough immediately adjoining State street on the north and covering, probably, almost the whole of the present borough north of that street, and extending from the east branch of the Red Clay creek to a point at or near the west branch. This included, according to the old plot, the site of the afterward famous Unicorn Tavern, which, according to the recital of the deed, was originally part of the Gayen Miller tract of 543 acres, which original tract took in nearly the whole of the present bounds of Kennett Square, or almost, if not quite all, aside from that portion of the lands of Mary Rowland, which joined Miller's land on the southwest. It is noticeable that the consideration was £341, or almost \$20 an acre, which considering the fact that it was probably without improvements and used only for tillage, was not such a bad price. More than a hundred years later a farm within the borough limits and originally a part of this same tract sold for only four times this sum. This purchase by Joseph Musgrove made him the owner of nearly two hundred acres of land lying on both sides of the great or Nottingham road, which is now State street, and embracing what is now the built up portion of the town. It will be remembered that Musgrove four years later, in 1768, bought 3 acres from William Dixon, heir of Sarah Dixon, a descendant of Mary Rowland, for the purpose of building a town; this 3 acres, as we have already stated in this history, embracing the south side of State street from J. M. Worrall's store to a point at or near the State street meeting house.

The consideration in this case was £45 or \$75 an acre. The land probably had on it the eastern end of the present Kennett hotel. While Joseph Musgrove never realized his dream of building a town, and within a comparatively short time had ceased to be the owner of these lands, his dream was more than fulfilled. It would be exceedingly interesting if we might conjure up from the past for our present inspection the personality of this bold town boomer, who, while all around him was little more than a frontier wilderness, saw the great possibilities of the future. It is a great pity that there have descended to us no records of this pioneer town builder.

From,

New
West Chester Pa

Date,

Sept 21, 1898

WHITSON FAMILY 26 AND ITS ORIGIN.

Some Data Taken From the Records of
Westbury Monthly Meeting.

Many of the Descendants Are Living in
Long Island and Eastern New York.
Six Sturdy Brothers and All
of Them Friends.

In relation to the reunion of the Whitson family in Aiglen on Saturday last, a member furnishes further information as to the origin and size of the family, and the localities in which the descendants have made their homes. Exception is taken to statements published in one of the county histories, and the following is given as authoritative and reliable:

The Whitson family of America was not of Celtic origin, and did not come from Ireland.

The following dates taken direct from the records of Westbury (Long Island) Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends will explain:

Thomas Whitson, born in England on 20th of 7th-mo., 1652, emigrated to Long Island, America. He was a member with Friends, and settled in Bethpage, L. I., and purchased a quarter section of land in that locality, consisting of 213 1-3 acres. He built and occupied a house in Bethpage, that is still standing and in good repair, now owned and occupied by a man whose name is Merrett.

The first Thomas Whitson married Martha Jones. They had seven children, as follows:

Second Thomas, born 5th of 2d-mo., 1689.
Martha, born 24th of 6th-mo., 1691.
Ruth, born 24th of 2d-mo., 1694.
John, born 19th of 2d-mo., 1697.
Rebecca, born 24th of 6th-mo., 1699.
David, born 11th of 7th-mo., 1701.
Henry, born 21st of 4th-mo., 1705.

There are many of the Whitson descendants now living in Long Island and Eastern New York, and are intermarried with old and prominent families, such as Powell, Willits, Titus, Wright, Hicks, Underhill and others, and many are resting in the Friends' Burying Grounds at Bethpage and Flushing.

Third Thomas Whitson, son of the second Thomas Whitson, removed with his wife to New Jersey, carrying with them certificates of membership with Friends of Westbury, L. I., dated 1st-mo. 25, 1747.

David Whitson, son of first Thomas Whitson, married a daughter of John Powell and removed to Solebury, Bucks county, Pa. Their daughter, Amy, was married to John Magill, of that place, on 20th of 3d-mo., 1765. They were the great-grandparents of Dr. Edward H. Magill, of Swarthmore.

From Sadsbury (Pa.) Monthly Meeting records we find a Thomas Whitson presented to that meeting a certificate of membership from Wrightstown, N. J., Monthly Meeting for himself and five minor children, on 21st of 3d-mo., 1783. At the same time Anna Whitson, a daughter of Thomas Whitson, presented to the same meeting a certificate for herself from Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, in New Jersey.

Third Thomas Whitson, Jr., born 9th-mo. 27th, 1760, brought from Wrightstown Monthly Meeting to Sadsbury Monthly Meeting a certificate for himself, dated 18th of 4th-mo., 1787.

The last named Thomas Whitson was married 31st of 10th-mo., 1787, to Hannah Starr, daughter of Moses and Sarah Harlan Starr, of New Garden, Chester county, Pa.

Thomas and Hannah Starr Whitson were the parents of the six brothers, all but one of whom were mentioned in the Local News.

These brothers, in order of ages, were: Samuel, Micah, Thomas, Moses, Joseph and Jeremiah. They were all members of the Society of Friends and advocated peace, temperance and the abolition of slavery. Thomas being the most active in the work, he was a member of the first anti-Slavery Society, which was organized in Philadelphia about 1833. He was a philanthropist and there are many things that might be recorded of his work and worth.

Moses, the fourth brother, married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Taylor, of New Garden, Chester county. Settled upon the home property near Atglen and practiced surveying and much other business of a legal nature, writing many wills and settling estates. He was one of the organizers of the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was its first President, which official position he held until his death, that occurring in the 54th year of his age, being the second of the brothers to pass to rewards, Joseph having preceded him.

The six brothers are now all gone, their sons and daughters are scattered throughout this and neighboring counties, some of the latter of whom bear the well known names of Brinton, Cooper, Moore, Hamilton and Bailly.

WILLISTOWN FRIENDS HAVE A CENTENNIAL.

The Hundredth Birthday of the Old Meeting House Is Being Celebrated.

HISTORIANS COME TO THE FRONT.

Residents of the Neighborhood and Many Visitors From a Distance Are on Hand To-Day and Are Talking About the Old Times When They Were All Boys and Girls. Pleasantry—Two Ex-Superintendents of the County Schools Are on the Grounds to Assist in the

The quaint and picturesque old Meeting House at Willistown, where the Friends have worshipped for three generations, has stood for just one hundred years. It is still a neat and comfortable building, and to-day it is looking its best because of the great number of visitors there, and the exercises which are taking place. Only a few weeks ago the idea of celebrating the anniversary was conceived, and it was acted upon at once, with the result that to-day's proceedings are of a nature highly pleasing to all who have the opportunity to be present. The whole management is in the hands of the following: Lewis V. Smedley, Mrs. William Evans, Elizabeth Smedley, Arthur C. Smedley and Alice Bartram.

ON THE GROUNDS.

On the grounds of the venerable Meeting House this morning everything was in perfect readiness for the occasion. More charming weather could not have been desired and everyone came with a countenance full of pleased anticipation.

Friends were there from far and near. Everyone seemed to know everyone else and the gathering was a sort of homecoming for many families which have become scattered during recent years.

Within the time-honored building and on the porch many greetings were exchanged before the hour for the meeting arrived, and the sound of cheerful voices filled the air.

The Meeting House is a large stone

From,

West Chester A

Date, Sept 10 1898

building, surrounded by ample grounds on the outskirts of which commodious sheds have been provided for the comfort of the horses. Beyond a low stone wall east of the meeting is the graveyard where beneath their low, modest stones sleep the fathers and the grandfathers of the present generation.

SIMPLICITY RETAINED.

Within, the building looks just as it has done for years. The simplicity of Friendly customs has been strictly adhered to, and although a fresh coat of paint and repairs wherever they were needed have recently been given it, nothing has been done to disturb the original appearance of the meeting. As today was a gala occasion vases of golden rod and other autumn blossoms were set on the window sills, but this was the only attempt at ornamentation which was made.

ACTIVE WORKERS.

Early on the grounds and busily working from the start were those who were in charge of the arrangements. These saw that trains were met at Cheyney and at Newtown Square, and that the lunch was in readiness.

The latter was an important feature of the day and though plain, as befitted a Friendly occasion, was perfect in every detail. There were an abundance of sandwiches, cheese, tea, coffee and fruit, all served as Friends only know how to serve them. Among those busy in this department were Lewis V. Smedley and wife, Mrs. William Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Smedley, Miss Lydia Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. Bartram, Miss Anna Smedley, Miss Alice Bartram, Arthur Smedley, with other assistants.

The lunch was handed by the younger people, the idea of setting tables being given up for fear rain might interfere.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Among the Friends who assembled in the meeting house were many who in past years were intimately associated with it either personally or through their families.

Levi Griffith, the oldest living birth-right members of the meeting, who there, as was also Caleb Taylor, whose grandfather was one of those who helped to build the meeting house. Many others came until seats were all taken and benches were brought in.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

Some of those on the grounds were as follows:

West Chester—Mr. and Mrs. T. Elwood Moore, Mrs. Smith Sharpless, Jonathan Travilla, Isaac L. Garrett and family, John Worth, Debbie Garrett, Mrs. H. P. Worth, Miss Lydia A. Thatcher, Jane Speakman, Mary and Anna Garrett, Albert P. Hall and family, Phebe Griffith, Enoch Leedom and family, Margaretta Williams, Caleb Taylor and family, Deborah Brinton, Rachel Garrett, Anna Hoopes and sister, Mary S. Travilla, Mrs. Mark Darlington, Mrs. Joseph Williams, Rebecca Matlack, Deborah Cope, Anna Cope, Belle Leedom, Edwin Leedom and wife, Hannah F. Roberts (Philadelphia), David C. Windle and daughters, Chas. H. Pennypacker and wife, Mrs. Lydia T. Haines, Emily Jackson, Benjamin Heston, Lydia Price, Sarah Hall.

Willistown and vicinity—Lewis V. Smedley and family, Mordecai Bartram and family, Hon. William Evans and family.

Henry Kent and wife, Swarthmore; Levi Griffith and wife, Oxford; Lydia Hall, of Swarthmore; Joseph Bunting and wife, Lansdowne; Henry Bishop and

wife, Media; Joseph Bunting and wife, Glen Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Westtown; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Palmer, Miss Linda Palmer, West Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Garrett, Chester; Sarah R. Palste, West Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paiste, the Misses Travilla, Mrs. Rebecca L. Paiste, Mrs. Lavinia Hoopes, Miss E. L. Thomas, Hannah Odgen, Miss S. H. Thomas, Rebecca Sharpless, Lizzie Rhodes, West Chester; Anna Garrett, Swarthmore; Mrs. Joshua Hibberd, the Misses Hibberd, Mrs. Sara J. Cox, Bennett Cox, Mrs. Huntsman, Malvern; J. Hibberd Taylor, William Taylor, West Chester; Mrs. Shank, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Williams, Emma Williams, Sugartown; Hannah S. Roberts, Kennett Square; Albin Thorp and wife, Jane Smedley, Media; Deborah Brinton, Rachel Garrett, Margaret Williams, Mattie Bell, West Chester; Rebecca G. Worrall, Helen D. Worrall, Leila M. Fronefield, Wayne; Lueretia Lewis, Iowa; Joseph Thomas and wife, King-of-Prussia; Sarah Thomas, King-of-Prussia; George Cheyney, Mrs. Preston Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Thomas, Cheyney; Samuel Ash, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elwood Hickman, Edith Hickman, Gilbert Cope and wife, West Chester; Lydia Hall, Charles Paxson, Alice Hall Paxson, Dr. W. H. Appleton, Swarthmore; Alfred D. Sharpless, West Chester; Ezra Lippincott, Princeton, N. J.

PLOTS OF THE PROPERTY.

Neat and Valuable Drawings Executed by Caleb M. Taylor.

To illustrate the manner in which the land was acquired, and to show the improvements thereon, two large and handsome charts were exhibited. They had been prepared with much care by Caleb M. Taylor, of West Chester. The larger of the two, about 3 by 4½ feet in size, showed the different tracts which had been bought to make up the present holding. It showed where the highway used to lie and where it is now, also the sites of the buildings. The smaller chart was to show the location of the graves, every grave being carefully marked and numbered, and the numbers corresponding with the names on a written list.

Those who were present found much interest in examining these charts and comparing them with the ground outside the building, and not a few selected the points at which their own forefathers lie buried. This record is a valuable one, and will be kept on account of the information it contains, as well as for its ornamental qualities.

OPENING ADDRESS

As Delivered by Lewis V. Smedley While All Present Listened.

The purpose of our meeting to-day is in the main to give opportunity of assembling to those who find in their hearts a reverence for that spot which marks a distinctive place in our lives, and links with it associations which are pleasant to our memories. As one hundred years ago, one stone upon another was placed with care to form the structure, resting upon a sure foundation, and rising slowly therefrom, to its completion, so have we marked the progress of the power which the meeting, here established, has exerted on the lives of those who have been wont to assemble therein. As the one stands unshaken in its hundred years, so shall the other stand amid the trials and temptations of life, to weather the years that yet shall roll on, in building the character of generations yet to come. Not only a refuge from the storms that pass, but a peaceful rest and enjoyment in the comforts and pleasures which they bring. Within these walls not only has been voiced the no uncertain

tain sound of protest against the curses and abuses of our land, but also have been fostered the virtues that bless it.

Eminently fitting and proper were it that we assemble at the marked periods of time, the centuries roll, to commemorate the year of its erection. We tread its aisles with reverent steps, we occupy in holy adoration its rude, substantial seats, because forsooth, before us have worshiped a worthy ancestry, who devoted to the cause they espoused, sought comfort and consolation in the assembling of kindred and devoted hearts, and the guidance of the unseen hand. Their impress upon the community in which they lived has been marked with a distinctive touch; modest and unassuming, their way through life was like the Sabbath morning stillness, quiet and peaceful, marked essentials in the building of our lives.

AN INHERITANCE GRATEFULLY APPRECIATED.

This is our inheritance, and in grateful appreciation of the legacy thus bestowed, we welcome you here to-day, conscious, indeed, that the Great Harvester of the ripened sheaves has gathered into His eternal garner the treasures fit, and only the silent memory remains to fit again the seats with the forms we loved, yet through the quiet meeting they minister to our comfort, and upbuilding.

They are not dead whose soul divine comes back in thoughts to minister unto ours, and as down the century have rolled the silent years, leaving behind them one by one those who worshiped here, truly no more fitting movement could be left to their memory than these silent walls wherein they assembled.

As Friends, we welcome you all, whether members now of our meeting or not, and especially do we welcome those who themselves came here to worship in bygone years, or whose ancestry linked them to the place with ties of unbroken love, we trust you will find that those who now worship here are maintaining the interest and influence of the true friend, and, valuing the treasure of both house and land, are keeping them in a condition bespeaking a just pride in the treasure.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Early Purchases Described by William Taylor.

The manner in which the land was secured was told thus by William Taylor, of West Chester:

I have prepared here an abstract of the titles of the tracts that compose the land now owned by the Willistown Preparative Meeting, giving the names of the parties through whose ownership the land passed before it came into the possession of the Meeting.

This property now comprises four acres and fifty-five perches, which was purchased in six separate tracts, and these several tracts were bought from three original grants that were transferred directly from William Penn to some of the early settlers in these parts.

By history we learn that from the time this surrounding country was first inhabited up until the latter part of the Seventeenth Century it was owned or at least controlled by the Algonquin Indians, from whom by discovery and conquest it came into the hands of the English.

In the year 1681 Charles II of England gave this land of Pennsylvania to William Penn to meet a debt that was due Penn's father from England, and it is from the ownership of Penn that I will now trace our meeting ground to its present owners, who are the trustees of the meeting of the present time.

During that intervening period of 195 years this property passed through many hands and in order to avoid detailing the transferences I will read in full only the

deed that conveys the original tract to our early ancestors when they first organized in this locality.

That first organization, which had its origin on these grounds in 1753, was not formed for the purpose of conducting a meeting. It was organized to establish a school, and as I find nothing to indicate that it was the intention to have a Friends' school, it seems that a number of the residents simply joined together to maintain a school irrespective of denomination for the benefit of those in the community who had found a company for educational interests.

THE FIRST DEED.

This early deed of conveyance, which is a very good sample of the quaint style of writing that is characteristic of old papers, shows clearly how the land has passed from Penn through several owners down to Francis Smedley, who conveyed it to a committee appointed by the school society.

Whereas, The late commissioners of William Penn, Esq., late proprietary of the said province by certain grant or patent under their hands and the great seal of the said province bearing date the 28th day of November, Anno Dom. 1703, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and confirm unto Francis Yarnall four hundred acres of land, situate in Willistown aforesaid, under the metes and bounds in and by the said patent described.

And, Whereas, the said Francis Yarnall and Hannah, his wife, by their deed duly executed bearing date the eighth day of the Fourth-month, Anno Dom. 1708, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and convey unto John Cadwallader one hundred and fifty acres, part of the same four hundred acres of land in fee.

And, Whereas, the said John Cadwallader and Sarah, his wife, by their indenture duly executed, bearing date the 24th day of the 9th-mo., 1711, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and convey the said one hundred and fifty acres of land with the appurtenances unto Thomas James in fee.

And, Whereas, the said Thomas James and Mary, his wife, by their indenture of lease and release bearing date the twelfth day of Fourth-month, called June, Anno Dom. 1745, for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and convey fifty-three acres and sixty-three perches, part of the said one hundred and fifty acres of land above mentioned unto their eldest son, John James, in fee.

And Whereas the said John James and Ann his wife by their Indenture of lease and release bearing date the twenty-third day of November Anno Dom. 1749 for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and conveyed the said fifty-three acres and sixty-three perches of land unto Richard Battin in fee.

And whereas the said Richard Battin and Elizabeth his wife by their indenture of lease and release bearing date the 19th day of the month called March Anno Dom. 1750 for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and convey unto the said Francis Smedley party to these presents a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Willistown aforesaid in fee, said tract or parcel of land containing Fifty-two acres and Ninety-three perches, being the greater part of the said fifty-three acres and sixty-three perches of land above mentioned.

This indenture made the 12th day of the fourth month called April Anno Dom. One Thousand Seven hundred and fifty-three Between Francis Smedley of Willistown in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Ann his wife of the one part and Thomas Smedley of Willistown aforesaid Yeoman and Amos Yarnall of Willistown aforesaid Yeoman and Benjamin Hibberd of Willistown aforesaid Yeoman and Lawrence Cox of Willistown aforesaid and Thomas Massey of Willistown in the said

County and Province Ycoman of the other part.

Now this Indenture witnesses that the said Francis Smedley and Ann his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Five Shillings, Lawfull money of the said province to them in hand paid by the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted bargained and sold released and confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain and sell alien, release and confirm unto the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey all that piece or pareel of land situate in Willistown aforesaid, Beginning at a corner marked hickory saplin in the line dividing the said Francis Smedley and Benjamin Hibberd's lands, thence S. S. E. by the other lands of the said Francis Smedley ten perches to a corner stone, thence W. S. W. Sixteen Perches to a corner stone, thence N. N. W. ten perches to a corner black oak saplin, thence E. N. E. by the said Francis Smedley and Benjamin Hibberd's lands 16 Perch to the place of beginning containing one acre of land being part of the said described 52 acres 93 Perches of land together with full and free Liberty and Privilege of the highest spring of water to the said premises, being on the Northerly side of the road leading to Philadelphia, with full and free egress and regress to and from the said spring to be deemed and taken as a proper appertenant to the said described acre of land, forever, And also all the estate Right, Title, Interest Claim and demand whatsoever as well in equity as in law of the said Francis Smedley and Ann his wife of in and to the said one acre of land and every part thereof with the Appurtenances, To have and to hold the said one acre above described with the Appurtenances unto the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey and their heirs in trust, nevertheless to and for the use and behoof of them the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, John Hibberd, Francis Yarnall, John Yarnall, Moses Yarnall, Joseph James, William Garrett, John Smedley and divers others Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Township of Willistown joyned together in a company or society to build a commodious School House upon the same acre of Land above described and to employ a capable Master to teach their children and youth in necessary learning as by a schedule or roll of the subscription of the same company here to annexed may appear:

And the said Francis Smedley for himself and Ann his wife and his heirs doth covenant and grant to and with the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey and their survivors and the heirs of the survivors of them, that he the said Francis Smedley and Ann his wife and his heirs and all and every other person and persons whatsoever having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest of in or to the said land and premises hereby granted by, from or under him shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request, cost and charges of the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey or the survivors or survivor of them, make do and execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and other lawfull and reasonable act and acts, deed and deeds, device and devices, Conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever, for the further, better and more perfect granting, conveying and assuring of all and singular the said premises above mentioned to be granted unto the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey and their heirs and the heirs of the survivors and survivor of them to the use above men-

tioned forever as by them or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably devised, advised or required, And the said Thomas Smedley, Amos Yarnall, Benjamin Hibberd, Lawrence Cox and Thomas Massey for themselves and the survivors and survivor and the heirs of the survivor of them do covenant and grant to and with the said John Hibberd, Francis Yarnall, John Yarnall, Joseph James, Moses Yarnall, William Garrett and John Smedley that they and the survivors and survivor and the heirs of the survivor of them shall and will at the reasonable request of the said John Hibberd, Francis Yarnall, John Yarnall, Joseph James, Moses Yarnall, William Garrett and John Smedley and at their joint costs and charges make do and execute all and every such deeds, declaration of trust, or other assurances in the law whatsoever, for the settling and sure making of the said one acre of land and premises with the appurtenances to the use aforesaid or to any use the majority of the subscribers shall agree as by them or their learned counsel shall be reasonably advised or required. In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereonto, dated the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS SMEDLEY [Seal]
ANN SMEDLEY [Seal]

Be it remembered that the day after the day of the date of the within written deed, full and peaceable possession of the land and premises within mentioned was given and delivered by the within named Francis Yarnall in his own proper person unto the within named Thomas Smedley to ye use within mentioned in the presence of us Joseph James, Benjamin James.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for the county of Chester, Francis Smedley and Ann his wife and acknowledged the within written indenture to be their deed, and she the said Ann being by one privately and apart examined, declared that she executed the same of her own free and voluntary will and accord without any force or compulsion of her said husband or any other person—

In Testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 4th day of the 5th mo. called May A. D. 1753.

AARON ASHBRIDGE.

By the will of Francis Smedley whose death occurred in 1773, the ownership of his property became vested in his widow Ann Smedley. Ann Smedley to William Garrett, Amos Garret and Jeffery Smedley—6-6-1793.

Beginning at a post at a corner of a lot of ground belonging to Willistown Friends' Meeting House, thence by the same S. 26 E. 10 P. to a post, thence by the same S. 64 W. 16 P. to a post, thence by the same N. 26 W. 10 P. to a post, thence by the other land of the sd. Ann Smedley S. 64 W. 4 P. to a stone, thence S. 26 E. 11 2-3 P. to a stone, thence by the same N. 63 E. 24 P. to a stone, thence by the same N. 26 W. 11 2-3 P. to a stone in the line of Benj. Hibberd's land, thence by the same S. 64 W. 4 P. to the place of Bg. Containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of ground, hereditaments premises &c hereby granted unto the sd. William Garrett, Amos Garret and Jeffery Smedley their heirs and assigns for ever. To and for the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the people called Quakers for a place to erect such house or houses and other edifices and buildings as they shall from time to time think necessary and convenient to meet in and to perform divine worship and for a place or places to buy and inter their dead.

Signed Ann Smedley and acknowledged in the presence of Aron Garrett and William Cheyney 6 Mo. 10th 1793 before Thomas Cheyney Justice of the Peace.

AT ANN SMEDLEY'S DEATH.

At the death of Ann Smedley which

occurred in the year 1794 her real estate passed by will to her daughter Ann Scott the wife of John Scott.

Deed of John Scott and wife to Nathaniel Grubb and Jeffery Smedley-2-4-1803 in fee. Bg. at a post in the Philad. Rd. in the line of Benj. Hibberd's land a cor. of the lands of Caleb Yarnall and Levi Massey, thence by the sd. Hibberd's lands S. 60½ W. 15. 1 P. to a stone at a cor. of a lot of land belonging to Friends of Willistown Meeting thence by the same S. 28 E. 11.8 P. to a stone at another cor. of the said lot thence by the sd. Scott's land N. 62 E. 15. 3 P. to a post in the line of the sd. Massey's land. thence by the same N. 30 W. 12. 2 P. to the place of Bg. containing 1 A. 18 sq. P.

Signed by John and Ann Scott in the presence of Enoch Yarnall and Azel Yarnall acknowledged before Enoch Yarnall Justice of the Peace. Consideration \$50.00.

In 1811 this 1 A. and 18 P. was deeded over to the Trustees of the Meeting, Benjamin Hibberd, Jr., Joseph Davis, Jr., and Elijah Lewis by Jeffrey Smedley, Sarah Grubb and Samuel Grubb, widow and son of the late Nathaniel Grubb, for the consideration of \$1.00, which was practically giving it away, showing that it was the intention of the said Jeffery Smedley and Nathaniel Grubb to purchase this land and secure it and later to make it a gift to the meeting, which they did.

John Scott and wife to Benjamin Hibberd, Jr., Jos. Davis, Jr., and Elijah Lewis, Trustees of Willistown Meeting, Bg. at a stone the most southerly corner of Benj. Hibberd's Land thence running by the sd. Hibberd's land N. 27½ W. 6, 4 P. to a line stone set in a Road leading to Philada. and a cor. of Davis Garrett's land, thence by the same and along sd road S. 58¼ W. 7.7 P. to a stone a corner of the sd John Scott's land, thence by the same S. 27 E. 5.8 P. to a lime stone, a cor. of lands belonging to friends of Willistown Meeting, thence by the same N. 62¾ E. 7.7 P. to the place of Bg., containing one quarter of an acre and 6 sq. Perches Signed John and Ann Scott in the presence of Thomas Smedley and Enoch Yarnall, and acknowledged before Enoch Yarnall, Justice of the Peace.

Grant from Wm. Penn. to Thomas Barker 5, 9, 1687 of 1000 acres. At the death of Thomas Barker this property descended by will to his widow, Martha Barker, who through her attorney, Joseph Buskley, 1722, conveyed 500 acres of the said tract to Josiah Hibberd, of Darby. Upon the settlement of the estate of Josiah Hibberd in 1744, 250 acres—that part comprising the south and west portion of the grant—descended to his son, Benj. Hibberd, and by the will of the sd Benj. Hibberd, who died in 1785, fourteen acres of the last mentioned tract lying in the S. W. corner descended to his son Joseph Hibberd, who in 1788 conveyed the same to his brother, Benj. Hibberd, and the sd Benj. Hibberd in 1816 conveyed 145 Sq. P. of the said 14 A. to Willistown Meeting.

Deed of Benjamin Hibbard to Thomas Smedley, Joseph Davis Jr. and Elijah Lewis Trustees-3-mo.18th 1816:

Bg. at a stone a cor. of lands belonging to Friends of Willistown Preparative Meeting, thence by the same N. 62½ E. 31 P. to a stone a cor. of John Massey's and also a cor. of the sd. Benj. Hibberd's land, thence by the last mentioned land S. 74¼ W. 25.25 P. to a stone another cor. of the sd. Benjamin Hibberd's land and by the same N. 28 W. 7 P. to a stone and by the same S. 74¼ W. 6. 5 P. to Davis Garrett's line, thence partly by the same and partly by other lands belonging to Willistown Preparative Meeting S. 28 E. 13.45 P. to the place of Bg. cont. 145 sq. P. consideration \$40.00 signed Benjamin Hibberd, in the presence of Sarah Hibberd and Orpha Hibberd and Acknowledged before Isaac Haines Jus-

tice of the Peace.

Deed of Anna Scott (Widow) To Thomas Smedley, Jos. Davis Jr. and Elijah Lewis Trustees—6-10-1819:

Bg. at a stone a cor. of a lot of land belonging to Friends of Willistown Meeting a line of Davis Garrett's land, thence by the same S. 58¼ W. 3 P. to a line stone set for a corner, thence by other lands of the sd. Ann Scott S. 27 E. 20.2 P. to another Cor. lime stone, thence by the same N. 62¾ E. 15.45 P. to a cor. lime stone, and by the same N. 28 W. 3 P. to the Grave Yard wall, thence by the above mentioned lot belonging to Friends of Willistown Meeting S. 62¾ W. 12.35 P. to a cor. of sd. lot thence by the same N. 27 W. 17.4 P. to the place of Bg. cont. 97.6 sq. P. consideration \$118.75 signed Ann Scott in the presence of Joseph Roberts and John Hoskins, and acknowledged before John Hoskins, Joustice of the Peace 6-10-1819.

Deed of Thomas Cox and Truman Yarnall, Trustees to Enos Hibberd, 9-16-1867:

Bg. at a stone in the Ashbridge Rd or old Philadela. Rd a cor. of land of the said Enos Hibberd, thence by Sd. land N. 28 W. 7 P. to a stone and S. 74¼ W. 6.5 P. to a stone in Davis Garrett's line and in a public Rd, thence along Sd. road S. 28 E. 7 P. to a stone in the Ashbridge Rd aforesaid, thence along Sd. Rd. N. 74¼ E. 6.5 P. to a place of Bg. cont. 45 P. Consideration \$50.00 signed Thomas Cox, and Truman Yarnall in the presence of William Cox and Caleb J. Maris and acknowledged by Joshua S. Cox, Justice of the peace.

"A HAUNT OF ANCIENT PEACE."

The Poem Read To-Day by Prof. J. Russell Hayes, of Swarthmore College.

A haunt of ancient peace!—

Well may we call thee so,
For while the years increase
And seasons ebb and flow,
Thou, ancient House, dost seem
Wrapt in a tranquil dream
And vision of the days of long ago.

A vision softly bright

With faces that are gone,
Wherein a saintly light
And calm serenely shone,—
Dear faces loved of yore
Whose peace forevermore
In benediction round these walls is
thrown.

Soft pastoral echoes thrill

The heart of yonder woods,
And misty languors fill
The leafy solitudes.
The downward sloping year
Lies drowsed in golden cheer,
And resteth in her queenliest of moods.

In yonder hallowed ground

The cherished fathers sleep,
And o'er each lonely mound
The gentle flowers creep.
A pensive stillness there
Breathes through the autumn air
And fills the place with silence calm
and deep.

The fathers sleep; but here

Their children's children meet;
Year after quiet year
They gather seat by seat;
And many a family name
Lives on with fragrant fame
Among the Friends whom here to-day
we greet.

Of in this peaceful air

With blessing have been heard
The purifying prayer,
The Heaven-guided word,
And oft some fervent heart
Communing here apart,
As with a sacred leaven hath been
stirred.

Old House, o'er thee hath gone

A century serene;
Thy far-off, peaceful dawn
No living eye hath seen.
The human stream hath run
Through many a sire and son

Since thou didst rise amid the forest green.

The mild and mellow years
Have left thee calm and free,
Through mortal joys and tears
Enduring tranquilly.
The infant's dawning breath,
The darkening hour of death,
Have been as passing sun and shade
to thee.

Here as in days of old
Still may the hungry feed,
Still love the faith we hold,—
Our sweet and simple creed.
Here may be given to men
The zeal of Fox and Penn
To seek and serve the spirit's inmost
need.

So by this peaceful vale
While ripening years increase,
Thy mission shall not fail,
Thy blessing shall not cease.
Thy consecrating calm
Shall fall like holy balm,
And thou be still "a hamlet of ancient
peace."

PROF. MARIS SPEAKS.

He Tells of "the Legacy Received From
Our Quaker Ancestors."

The remarks of Professor George L. Maris, Principal of the George School, were as follows:

The celebration to-day is to me one of special interest. It was here that my ancestors worshipped. In yon graveyard repose the remains of my great-grandfather and great-grandmother, and of many of my kindred, besides.

In 1768 Caleb Maris and Ann Fawkes were married in Newtown Meeting House, and in the same year they made their new house upon a farm in this township, where my grandfather was born, in 1775, and where he spent all the years of his childhood and early manhood, leaving the home of his parents in 1802, to settle in Pikeland township. The tie that bound our family to Willistown has never been severed, and to-day I feel a keen pride in this grand old ancestral township.

It was on this consecrated spot that my sainted mother spent a portion of her early womanhood, in learning the trade that she followed until her marriage, that of a bonnet maker, for, at that time, the girls as well as the boys were brought up to some useful occupation, and I might add that in those days, the making of a plain bonnet was no easy task, both on account of its size, and the care with which the work had to be done.

"OH TIME AND CHANGE."

A hundred years is a short span in the history of the world, but in this county the century now coming to a close has been one of marvelous progress. There has been, in all probability, but little change in the general landscape of this peaceful place. We can readily imagine that the fields are broader, and better tilled, but in most respects the aspect is the same. No great city is near, and the busy hum of machinery does not disturb the general repose of nature. But how different in all other respects! Near by is the great railroad, with its hundreds of trains, carrying almost within sight, products of State, then unknown. In those days a journey of fifty miles was a thing almost phenomenal. I have heard the statement that when a family was about to move from the vicinity of Philadelphia to settle in Bradford township, the monthly meeting was called together for a season of prayer for the welfare of those whom they would probably never see again. The lumbering stage coach, then the only means of public conveyance, required two days to go from Philadelphia to New York. The daily paper was unknown, and the weekly was an infrequent visitor to most

families. Then the sewing circle and dame rumor vied with each other in spreading the news. In 1790 there were but 75 post offices in the whole United States, with a revenue of about \$37,000.

OLD-TIME TRAVEL.

The principal means of travel was on horse back. Pleasure carriages were almost, if not entirely unknown in the rural districts. If family tradition is not at fault, my great-grandfather owned one of the first four wheeled carriages used in this vicinity, and he felt such compunctions of conscience for his extravagance that he apologized for it, to his friends, and assigned the infirmities of age as an excuse for such unwonted indulgence. The old two wheeled gig, about going out of use in the memory of the oldest persons now present, was a luxury indulged in by the well-to-do, but the usual mode of travel for the young was on horseback; and not infrequently the young gallant would sport a saddle, "built for two," an arrangement quite as convenient as the tandem bicycle made for a similar purpose, or the modern buggy with a seat, but little too wide for the accommodation of one.

PLAIN SADDLES AND BRIDLES.

The saddle and bridle, too, had to be "plain," otherwise the father of the family would be taken to task by the elders of the Meeting for allowing such tendency toward too much gaiety. I well remember hearing my uncle, Caleb J. Maris, relate with considerable interest, an episode in his grandfather's family, because one of the young men, of the period, (and that was some twenty years after this meeting house was built), decided to indulge in an equine equipment, which was entirely too gay for the taste of the old gentleman. But family discipline prevailed, and family decorum was maintained, although the lad under discipline was more than thirty years of age.

In those days a watch was entirely too "worldly" for a young man to carry. The uncle above quoted is authority for the statement that a watch and cane had been bequeathed to my grandfather on account of his name, as they were heirlooms in the family, but his father, the executor of the estate, never allowed the watch to reach the one for whom it was intended, asserting it would ruin any young man to have a watch; but the cane was not considered so destructive to proper humility, and after laborious hours had been spent in removing the steel beads from the bone handle, it was given to the legatee. This is now in my possession, having been given to me because I was named for my grandfather.

Many, indeed, have been the changes wrought in the one hundred years just closed, but I am afraid they are not all for the better, and it occurs to me it may be well to turn from these typical illustrations of the progress we have made in mode of life, and habits of thought, and for a while contemplate the legacy we have received from our Quaker ancestors.

More than two hundred years ago there landed upon the shores of Chester county (Delaware county was then a part of the good county of Chester) a man whose advanced thoughts and high ideals have never been adequately portrayed. William Penn was one of the greatest philanthropists and statesmen of his age, or, as I believe, of any age. A fellow student with Locke, in the University of Oxford, a compeer of Newton in the Royal Society, living on terms of equality with the best British statesmen of the time, an accomplished scholar, an extensive traveler, and a broad-minded thinker, he brought to the task of framing a Government for Pennsylvania, qualities that have rarely existed in any other man. We praise Jefferson as the author of the Declaration

of Independence, but Penn. had asserted the same principles, nearly a hundred years in advance. The framers of the Constitution of the United States have won undying fame for the great work they wrought, but the ideas therein contained are but an elaboration of Penn's Frame of Government.

In comparing the ideas of Locke and Penn, Bancroft says: "To the charter which Locke invented for Carolina, the Palatinates voted an immutable immortality, and it never gained more than a short partial existence. To the people of his province Penn left it free to subvert or alter the Frame of Government, and its essential principles remain to this day, without change."

Penn was not only a great statesman, but "The Holy Experiment," as he called his efforts to establish a free government in America, was the work of an unselfish philanthropist.

As a theologian, he was second only to Robert Barclay, and his arguments in favor of a free religious thought are approved by the most advanced thinkers of the present day, and are destined to be universally accepted. As an educator, he grasped the great central truths that must stand the test of all time. Witness his simple and terse declaration: "That which makes a good constitution must keep it, namely, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that, because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by virtuous education of youth, for which, after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies." But I must not dwell too long upon the merits of the founder of our great Commonwealth, however much we owe to him; to the whole Society of Friends as a body, the world is indebted for many of its noblest ideas. The position of our ancestors upon the vital question of slavery, war, intemperance, arbitration, was far in advance of their age.

FRIENDS AND SLAVERY.

Slavery was abolished within the Society of Friends nearly 100 years before the famous proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1776 it was made a disownable offence for any member of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to own slaves. The subject of temperance claimed the attention of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting as long ago as 1685, and by successive steps, the disuse of spirituous liquors was accomplished until the Society has attained the position that it is now a disownable offence even to sign a petition in favor of a license.

I approach with some hesitancy the last legacy of a public character, of which I propose to treat—that of opposition to war. Friends have always been opposed to war, as unchristian in its character, and even to-day while we are still in the wake of a conflict with a foreign power, I want, in a most emphatic manner to bear my testimony to the unrighteousness of war. It is an easy thing to sneer at those who dare to stand by their conscience in opposition to a great evil, and it has always been somewhat fashionable in war times, to speak of Friends as unpatriotic, because they can not uphold that which Christ condemned.

Many of us had fondly hoped that the Christian world had advanced so far toward civilization that war would be heard of no more, but alas! owing to a clamorous press (and I want right here to say that this epithet is intended only for a certain class of journals) and an unthinking Congress, the great diplomatic triumph almost within our grasp was dashed from the ready hand of our noble President, and the nation plunged into an unnecessary war. Yet there are signs on the world's horizon seeming to indicate that the great Father of us all will turn this evil into good, and that our nation, which has been so prominent in

the settlement of national difficulties by arbitration, may be the one to have the unenviable distinction of waging the last war against another Christian nation. I wish time would permit a further elaboration of this subject, but I must dismiss it with the remark that he who stands by his conscience and his God is always the true patriot, regardless of popular clamor.

CHARACTER HANDED DOWN.

Thus far I have spoken of our Quaker inheritance from a public standpoint only. But it is in the private life, in the refuge of the family, that we have derived the greatest legacy from our ancestors. Our people have shrunk from the public gaze, and concentrated their attention more upon the beauty of the humbler virtues. Let us consider for a few moments the industry, the frugality, and plainness and the feeling of social equality in those early homes.

One hundred years ago the family was more self-dependent than it is to-day. Each member contributed directly to the family support; nearly all the articles in common use were made at home. In many a family all the clothing, shoes, farm implements, harness, wagons were made by the farmers and their families. Not only were the garments home-made, but the material as well, and the yarn from which this was woven. The daughter did not sit in the parlor and play the piano while her mother did all the work, nor did she have much difficulty in selecting the dress to match her complexion, for she had but two, both of home-spun tow; the one for First-day wear being distinguished by a border of modest color, while the every-day dress was entirely plain.

Industry and frugality were virtues taught in every household, and industrial education somewhat preponderated over the scientific and literary. The accomplishments of a young man who was 23 the year this house was built, and whose grandson I have the honor to be, were about as follows: In addition to being a progressive farmer, he was a pretty good carpenter, a fair stone mason, an excellent blacksmith, an adept at shoe making, a harness maker, a maker of wagons so substantial that they seemed never to wear out; and his reputation as a broom maker was almost co-extensive with the northern part of the county in which he lived. At eighty years of age he made a set of double harness that would have done credit to a specialist in the art, and a specimen of his handiwork with the saw and hammer and the trowel was to be seen until recently on the ancestral farm not many miles from this spot.

We hear a good deal in these days of the hardships of farm life, and of the difficulty "to make both ends meet," but does not much of the trouble lie in the dependence of farmers upon hired help? Is it not time that manual training was made a part of every boy's and girl's education? Has not the pendulum swung too far toward the training of the head to the neglect of cunning of the hand?

Allow me to say right here that studies in our common schools tend to draw away from the farm, rather than to it. If I had my way, I would interest every farmer's boy and girl in the life on the farm, in the plants that grow in the field and the insects that can help or harm, and in the birds that make country life the envy of the inhabitants of cities. In our ancestors' time there were no cities of importance in the whole country; in 1793 the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston all taken together had but 131,000 inhabitants; but how different now, when the rush is from the beautiful life of the country to the great centres of population. Let us reverse our school tactics, and put into our rural

schools those studies that will increase the attractions of the farm. In these days of mad rush for wealth and distinction, it is well for us to pause long enough to contemplate the virtues of our ancestors, to consider the times when plainness of speech meant honesty of speech, when vain display of wealth was unknown, and there were no distinctions of rich and poor.

These are some of the legacies we have received from our ancestors. It is true, we live in a time of greater comforts, and are surrounded by many facilities which the wealthiest could not possess one hundred years ago, but with our material advancement, have we improved upon the virtues of our ancestors? Are we in our day as true to our convictions as they? On every side there are charges of corruption in public and in private life. What can we do for the betterment of our race? There are many important problems yet unsolved. The acme of brotherly love and mutual helpfulness has not yet been reached. We are our brother's keeper. Let us on this auspicious occasion dedicate ourselves anew to the work so earnestly begun by our Quaker ancestors.

SOME REMINISCENCES,

Or as the Old Folks Knew the Old Meeting House.

The following paper was by Miss Aida T. Evans, daughter of Hon. William Evans, of Willistown:

We are told we can know the past only by its history.

Yet as we turn page after page of the world's great volumes, inexhaustible as they seem to be, we find that they are in a sense incomplete and unsatisfactory.

The historian, with his indefatigable task of picturing the world as it is and has been, was compelled as his work grew in magnitude to crowd out detail, giving place only to the more important and significant events in the world's great story, thereby satisfying the universal need rather than the individual demand.

How many more hours would we spend rummaging in the old garret if we could rummage out the history that has been left unwritten or the songs that have been sung—yet lost—because they were not left in writing.

And so it is, that sometimes the fullest and largest library cannot fulfill our need or satisfy our purpose, for the information we seek has not been confined within the compass of one book or any number of books and can be gained only through tradition, the oral description or account given us by our elders. Tradition has been assigned to ages that have passed, but respecting its importance in those earlier days, we are constantly referring to it, and gain certainly no less interesting if less important historical data.

NOT TO BE GAINED FROM HISTORY

After all, the inspiration that is given, the love that has gone out, the helpful lessons of truth and brotherly love, planted possibly in a young mind there to blossom and bloom and send its radiance through a long life, the beautiful example of a Christian life or of a Christian influence cannot be estimated by referring to a history or to a record or statistics.

As it is with all history and experience so with the history of this, the Willistown Meeting, for while it may in a way be satisfactory and complete, there are many things without its radius which, when we consider in connection with the lives of our fathers, grandfathers or great-grandfathers, are of interest to us who desire to know not only what is but what has been.

With what an interest we hear the stories of our mother's and father's

childhood; around them cling our first and fondest memories.

How well we seem to know the friends and comrades of their earlier days. We relish almost as much as they, the stories which they tell, the anecdotes, the pranks that they have played.

With what an interest we return to the familiar places, look at the home, the meeting house, the school once so dear to them and now, after the lapse of years even dearer when they realize that those they loved and cherished roamed and played around these very grounds and here, perhaps have found their last resting place. "Not dead, but gone before." * * * * *

THE TALES OF THE OLD FOLKS.

Who, after all, can tell the stories as the old folks tell them? Only he who experiences life can attempt to explain it, there, (expressing my gratitude to the many who have so willingly and materially assisted in the gathering of the reminiscences), it is only with apologies that I proceed to repeat what we can know only as the old folk tell us. * *

At the time this meeting house was built, in 1798, the meeting was so large in point of numbers that the size of the house was not any more than adequate for the attendance. It was the usual thing for it to be crowded to overflowing (even to the gallery), on First-day mornings. This meeting house was the only one within the radius of several miles and great distances would be traversed in order to worship here. One school master who had a boarding school at Reeseville (now Berwyn on the P. R. R.), regularly brought his students, they walking the entire distance and thinking nothing of it. That was the usual, rather than the unusual thing, and but one case out of many.

As the times change, with the improvement in transportation facilities, with the addition of other meetings and easier access to those nearer the railroad, with the transmigration of the people from the country to the cities and towns, there was, as is natural, a falling off in attendance, so that some fifteen years ago, the gallery to the meeting was taken away, which makes the greatest change in the house since it was first built a hundred years ago. We sit upon the same benches which our great-grandfathers used and, indeed, they are said to be arranged in the same fashion as then, the only change being made by the innovation of cushions made some forty or fifty years later. The carpet, too, was acquired at a much later date, the floor being bare for many, many years.

THE GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY.

The library has been one of gradual growth, the books in the smaller case being the nucleus of the library and made up principally by the individual donation of the members of the First-Day School in the earlier days of its history. The other books, were the most of them, presented by the stockholders of the White Horse Library Co., which supported for many years a reading room and library over the White Horse store. The company finally disbanded and turned over to the First-Day School, their books which were carefully gone over and the ones thought suitable brought here, which formed the library very much as we find it to-day.

The reminiscences of this meeting would be incomplete without some reference was made to the custom so generally universal some seventy or eighty years ago of riding horseback. Few of us can imagine how universal that custom was, but we must remember that carriages were an expensive luxury and could not have been used, even if horse back riding hadn't been a pleasure. But that it undoubtedly was.

WHEN FOLKS RODE TO MEETING.

Whole parties of riders would come to

this meeting semi-weekly, and so numerous were they that two ladies' mounting blocks, so called, were erected, one on either side of the grounds, for their convenience. Many wedding parties on horseback have been witnessed here in the earlier days. "Who could imagine a prettier sight? They were more sensible, pleasanter, nicer in every way, than the modern custom," said a man last week who had witnessed many such years ago. The old folks always tell us and really do convince us that the old days were the best after all!

But the use of the carriage afterwards became so general that the mounting blocks were taken away within the memory of some of the present members of this meeting. There was also a stable on these grounds, a little to the northeast of this house and near the right hand gate as you leave the meeting, which was torn away about the same time. That, as well as one of the sheds still standing, but remodeled, was built and used by individuals who had their private stalls here for the use of their horses.

OTHERS WHO WALKED.

But not all came by horseback, for the less fortunate brothers and sisters, to whom the privilege of a horse was not given, came by foot, and sometimes great were the distances that they came weekly or semi-weekly. One great aunt was heard to remark that she walked here regularly for many years about three miles, mostly woodland, and laughingly added that although she had to ford a large stream each time, she never got her stockings wet. Needless to say, she came barefoot.

And again some forty years ago, we hear of some children putting on their clothes, "shoes and stockings" to go to meeting. But the latter became so uncomfortable that they were removed, and carried until they got to the meeting house gate, where they were replaced only to be discarded again when that point was reached on their homeward journey. * * *

THE OLD SUN DIAL.

Another point of interest in connection with this meeting and its surroundings was a sun dial which was placed along side of the old meeting house, which has been torn away and of which our historian will probably tell us this afternoon.

A school master who taught in the school near by carved and placed that dial (nearly as can be ascertained) about 1800. It was carved by penknife on a rough board, about 18 inches square, and much resembled the face of our clocks. The numbers denoting the hours were reversed, however, the 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., reading around to the left instead of to the right, as they do in our watches and clocks to-day.

The dial was placed by the wall of the meeting house, and turned directly toward the south. In front of it was an iron rod, triangular in shape, which when the sun shone cast the shadow which, it is said, denoted the accurate time for many years.

That sun dial was considered a valuable time reference, and many people travelled here long distances to consult it.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.

One of the most notable facts in the recollection of this neighborhood has been the cutting away of the woodlands. Where formerly there were acres and acres of forest land, we now find cultivated fields. The two fields at the north of this place were comparatively but a few years back densely wooded, and in the corner of one, just across the fork of the road as we enter these grounds stood for many years an old school house. Around that same old school house cling many fond memories for many of our parents. It was their connection with that school, the hours they spent there, the life friendships they

formed within those walls and around these grounds that make the Willistown Meeting and its surroundings so dear to them.

A FORMER SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL.

That school was successfully run for a number of years under the supervision of this meeting as a private school. Until about 1838-40, after the introduction of the public school system, it was given over to the county, provided it still be run under the supervision of a committee of the meeting and that the teacher be selected by such committee. Although the building was torn away before we of the later generations can remember, it has been described as a large, square stone house with three windows on either side. The master's desk, as was usual then, was in the centre of the room, with the scholars' desks around the walls in circular fashion. The students were assigned places according to their size, the larger back, the smaller front. One of the master's desks used in that school from about 1845 to 1856 is still in existence. It is an interesting object in that it was made of common plain boards nailed roughly together, and which have never seen paint. * * *

WHEN THE ROD WAS NOT SPARED.

In the earlier days, at least, of that school the rod was used unsparingly, and among the most vivid recollections for many are those of the good old-fashioned whippings which they got, as they still persist in saying were "undeserved."

The ability of the master seemed to be determined by his success in making his students fear him, and consequently to do as he directed, they dreading the consequence of doing otherwise.

The province of the school was to teach students to read, to spell and to write. The copy books for the latter purpose were made of six sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and the pen was the goose quill. One testimony goes to show that after a student left school he was not able to go beyond making strokes and hooks in penmanship, and knew nothing more about that than the animal from which the quill was taken.

We add this not to the detriment of the school, for none better existed, but rather to emphasize the advantages of to-day and to contrast them, that we may realize the wonderful growth that has been made along educational lines in this, the nineteenth century.

We all know that during our own lifetime the naughty boy has been in evidence, but we are prone to think from the knowledge we get of the past that he is a creation of later years and not a relic from those earlier days. The writer however, has succeeded in resurrecting just a few of the mischievous pranks. * * *

SOME BEST MEN WERE BAD BOYS.

What a consolation to think that sometimes the most mischievous boys make the best men! That the same energy displayed in childhood is later turned to broader and wiser ends, and that after all there is good in all things.

And so the memory of things long since numbered with the past come crowding thick and fast upon us. Surely no small benefit may we reap if with a right spirit we recall the events of former years and trace out through the subsequent, the lines of progress or of retrogression.

We are told that "with such a host of worthies behind us, we should feel ourselves as Carlyle has said, 'made higher by doing reverence to them.' We should not falter in the task of supporting and sustaining that which they so valued and which we through inheritance and connection find to be the acceptable form through which we can worship. Let us remember their goodness, forget their frailties and do the work of our time and place, proving ourselves worthy of the inheritance and acceptable unto God." By thus recalling the events of

former years the merciful dealings of Providence are freely shown toward us, and we are led to exclaim with the poet,

What are we that He should show
So much love to us,
Or with the Psalmist, "Surely goodness
and mercy have followed us all the days
of our life."

AIDA T. EVANS.

From, *New*

West Chester B.

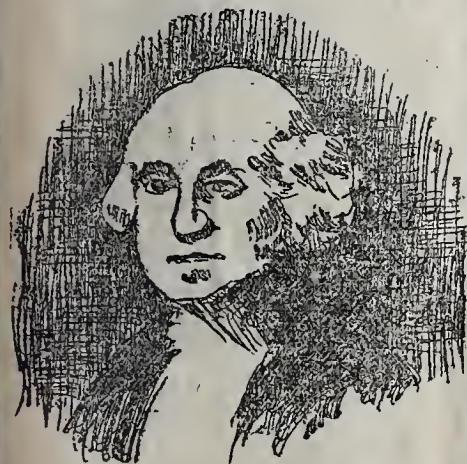
Date, *Sept 12 1898*

WASHINGTON IN CHESTER COUNTY.

Prof. Joseph S. Walton Threw Light on
H Valley Forge's Horrors.

JOBBERY, BLUNDERING, CRIME.

The Facts Brought Out in His Paper,
Read Before the Historical Society on
Saturday Evening, Moved His Hearers
to Indignation and Showed Infinitely
Worse Neglect on the Part of the Gov-
ernment Than Soldiers Have Suffered
in the Recent Campaign—A Pretty
Poem on the Brandywine Read by
Prof. Hayes.



The Chester County Historical Society, in accordance with its annual custom, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Brandywine on Saturday evening by holding a public meeting in Library Hall and listening to the reading of historical papers. The attendance was as good as has been secured at any meet-

ing of the society for a long time past.

The President, Dr. George M. Phillips, is absent on a tour of Europe and Alfred Sharpless one of the Vice Presidents, was in the chair. The Secretary, Gilbert Cope, was present, as were also a large number of the members and their friends.

PROF. WALTON'S ADDRESS.

The address of the evening was delivered by Professor Joseph S. Walton, of the Friends' High School, Philadelphia, but recently instructor in history at the West Chester Normal School and prior to that for several years Superintendent of Public Schools in Chester county. Professor Walton had chosen as his theme, "Washington in Chester County." The theme was in keeping with his line of study, as it is only a few years ago that he published a "History of Chester County," and has since been gathering much material of value concerning local events in times gone by. Out of his fund of knowledge thus gleaned, he spoke on Saturday evening, and his audience was greatly interested in his reading. The state of affairs existing at the time of the encampment at Valley Forge and the manifest mismanagement and cruel neglect which Washington vainly tried to overcome, aroused the indignation of the audience. We give the lecture in full as read:

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN CHESTER COUNTY.

There are four distinct and separate issues in the life of George Washington, which entitle him to the honor of being called the father of a new government.

First, the organization of a Continental army which was practically completed when the camp at Valley Forge broke up in May, 1778.

Second, in preventing a revolt of the Continental army in 1783.

Third, in inaugurating that series of conferences out of which the great constitutional convention of 1787 became possible.

Fourth, in maintaining single handed the celebrated struggle for neutrality which gave the United States her Continental policy, her Monroe Doctrine and her freedom from European broils, a condition which has prevailed from the days of the French Revolution to the opening of the present Spanish American war. In these four places Washington reveals unusual power and ability. Though rarely a brilliant man, Washington was pre-eminently a judicious man.

History saps the vitality of biography, when it places the life of Washington on a pedestal to be worshipped by posterity, when boys are taught that Washington was the perfect one who never erred, never lost his temper, and never told a lie.

On the other hand, history, and especially modern history, pursues an equally injurious policy when it digs among long forgotten records to find some time or circumstance when Washington did lose his self control or make a mistake or use deception, or reveal a penurious disposition. From neither extreme do we arrive at the truth about this unusually able man.

Washington's magnificent self-control stands out in stronger contrast when his native impulsiveness and deep passions are found in the background. We then learn the quality and the temper of the man, the thing controlled should elicit our admiration, not our criticism.

Henry Lee, then known as "Light Horse Harry," now known as the father of Robert E. Lee, was one of Washington's trusted officers, during the trying winter at Valley Forge.

Lee's fleet footed Virginia horsemen were often instrumental in preventing British from foraging in Chester county.

Lee's spirit and reckless dash were in marked contrast to Washington's remarkable caution and deliberation. At the very time when John Adams was severely censuring Washington for his Fabian policy, declaring that a battle at any risk was better than this continual delay, Henry Lee, who lived in camp and probably knew what he was writing about, declares that "cautious as Washington undoubtedly was, his caution was excelled by his spirit of enterprise." He resembled, continued Lee, "Marcellus, rather than Fabius, notwithstanding his rigid adherence to the Fabian policy during the war. Ardent and impetuous by nature he had nevertheless subjected his passions to his reason, and could with facility, by his habitual self control, repress his inclinations whenever his judgement forbade their indulgence; the whole tenor of his military life evinces uniform and complete self-control."

It is highly interesting in this connection that the ablest English authority of the nineteenth century should reach a similar conclusion entirely from historical sources.

Mr. Lecky says, "Washington's mind was not quick or remarkably original, his conversation had no brilliancy or wit. He was entirely without the gift of eloquence, and he had very few accomplishments. He knows no language but his own, and, except for a rather strong turn for mathematics, he had no taste which could be called intellectual. * * * In civil as in military life he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgement, for his perfect moderation and self control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen."

STRONG CHARACTERISTICS.

"Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or judgement recorded of him. Those who knew him well noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions; but his power of self control never failed him, and no act of his public life can be traced to personal caprice, ambition, or resentment."

"In the despondency of long continued failure, in the elation of sudden success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds, and when malignant plots were formed against his reputation, and constant quarrels, rivalries and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of national ingratitude, and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery, he was always the same, calm, wise, just and single minded man, pursuing the course he believed to be right, without fear or favor or fanaticism; equally free from passions that spring from interest, and from the passions that spring from the imagination. He was in the highest sense of the word a gentleman, and a man of honor, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals."

WHERE HE FIRST GREW GREAT.

It was during the winter that the Continental army lay in camp in and on the borders of Chester county that Washington completed the first of the four acts which made him great. When the battle of the Brandywine was being fought, we were thirteen separate colonies; nationalism was a name and a theory. There was no place or person containing any centralized potency equal to that found in the weakest province. Then government, intoxicated with freshly plucked freedom, gloried in localized power; then State sovereignty was at its maximum, and nationality at its minimum. Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Valley

Forge, after these things, and especially after Valley Forge, a new era was born. When the Continental army was drawn out of Chester county the country was a very different nation than it was when war first invaded its borders. The sovereignty of the States had yielded a little to a centralized power, Continental Congress had surrendered its own opinions, suspended its own resolves and eaten its own words out of deference to a centralizing power, and that power was the character and personality of George Washington.

AT VALLEY FORGE.

The opening of the Valley Forge winter found the Continental army beset by numerous difficulties. The commissary department had changed heads. During this change there was an absolute cessation of all business. It had recently been decided that the soldiers should be clothed by their respective States, and not by Continental Congress. There were two kinds of paper money in circulation, the Continental paper and the State issues. These were rapidly depreciating in spite of enactments making it treason for any person to place a higher value on coin than on soft money. The greatest difficulty, however, which sorely embarrassed Washington and his army was the existence of a new one year old revolutionary Constitution in the State of Pennsylvania. This Constitution had been hastily made in 1776 by a minority faction in the State, which had suddenly swept into power when the peace-loving Friends and Germans voluntarily withdrew from public places. The Constitution had never been submitted to the people for ratification, and was exceedingly unpopular among the more wealthy and substantial citizens of the Commonwealth. Nothing short of the excitement of war and an invaded soil made it at all durable. At its best the execution of laws made under its operations was slow and sluggish. The chief sufferer from the rash and unwise action of the men who had suddenly gotten into public position was the Continental army, and their first experience in Pennsylvania was during the winter at Valley Forge.

This Constitution of 1776 gave Pennsylvania no executive head; instead it furnished the Supreme Executive Council, a large collection of discordant minds who rarely succeeded in agreeing among themselves.

The embarrassing power of the Council was great, its executive power small. Washington realized this when he came to select a place for going into winter quarters. The disorganized, ragged and starving condition of the army led Washington to believe that Wilmington would be the most suitable place to locate. There he thought the disabled condition of the soldiers could be best ministered unto. Provisions and supplies could be scoured either from the Delaware or the Chesapeake, and the soldiers could find the shelter and recuperation they so much needed. No sooner did the Supreme Executive Council hear of this plan than fear seemed to have paralyzed their judgment. The Assembly was interviewed and the two bodies drew up a remonstrance to Congress. In this interesting document (Penna. Archives, Vol. 6, pp 104, 105.) Congress is informed that if Washington goes into winter quarters at Wilmington, all of "Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be abandoned to the ravages of the British, and the inhabitants would be obliged to fly to the neighboring States, or submit to such terms as the enemy may subscribe." If the army goes into winter quarters taxes can not be collected. The \$620,000 tax laid for the support of the war will fail. The tax of 5 shillings in the pound on all real estate and personal property for the purpose of redeeming the State issues must also fail. If the army goes to Wilmington Pennsylvania can not recruit its regiments the Tories will gain

strength and the patriots will be obliged to flee. And lastly if the army goes to Wilmington it will ruin the credit of the Continental money in the State.

Indeed, the Pennsylvania Council was determined that the Continental army should remain in the field actively employed during the winter. They seemed to be in fear of what they called the tory element, and every person who dared to express his opinion on the new State Constitution of 1776 was immediately branded with "tory," and his property became fit prize for his enemies.

This Council being in control of one of the wealthiest States in the Confederation made effective use of its power and threatened Congress with the loss of financial support if the army was not ordered to remain in the field.

WAYNE WRITES TO WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania Council soon discovered that there was a power back of Congress, a power almost as strong as Congress, and one that in many ways could influence the State Council itself, and that power was George Washington.

Wayne's influence was immediately called into requisition. In his letter of December 4th he writes to Washington, "I am not for a winter's campaign in the open field—the distressed and naked condition of our troops will not permit of it—but if taking post at Wilmington & the villages, in its vicinity, or hutting at a distance of about twenty miles west of Philadelphia by way of quarters [which will not only support the honor and reputation of your army in the eyes of the enemy and states of Europe, but will give confidence to America, and cover this country against the horrid rapine and devastation of a wanton enemy] be deemed making a winter's campaign—I am then for it upon every principle of honor and justice."

Wayne's suggestion of hutting within twenty miles west of Philadelphia struck the compromise between Washington and the State Council. And Valley Forge was selected as a place where the huts could be built, the State defended, the tories suppressed, and in return Washington fully expected that the State Council would do all in their power to make the army comfortable. Valley Forge was, however, an unfortunate place. It was difficult of access. Supply wagons and droves of cattle were exposed to the attacks of the British for long distances before reaching the camp and in numerous cases were captured.

The situation was almost in the heart of that territory which had been overrun by both armies during all the previous autumn. The colonial roads were during the winter season almost impassable; the river furnished some defense but no transportation. Here Washington allowed himself to take the ragged remnant of a half-fed army. Here the soldiers were placed at the mercy of a State whose government machinery was in wretched working condition. A State which demanded the presence of the army in order to assist the ruling minority to subdue the reluctant majority, and by the cry of tory raise money by confiscating the estates of the doubtful.

Although the selection of Valley Forge was somewhat a compromise, yet after it was selected we find Washington writing a letter to his soldiers, and using every argument to induce them to remain contented with their situation. He tells them that it would have been unwise to have gone further west for winter quarters, since the country was full of refugees who were in great need. That the people further west were already under a great burden in caring for these refugees, and it would have been unwise to have added unto the people's burdens. In telling the soldiers this, Washington refrains from telling them that these very refugees were from the immediate vicinity of the camp, and had fled west after all their subsistence had

been taken from them. Washington with characteristic self control always made the best of the conditions he found. Valley Forge, he tells the army, was selected to prevent the depredations of the British upon the territory near Philadelphia.

WILL SHARE THEIR HARDSHIPS.

After complimenting the soldiers upon their gallant conduct during the previous campaign he tells them how they can erect huts which would be warm and dry. "In these," he says, "the troops will be compact; more secure against surprise, than if in a divided state, and at hand to defend the country." He closes by telling them that he will share their hardships and partake of every inconvenience, and urges them "to resolve to surmount every difficulty with a fortitude and patience becoming their possession and the sacred cause in which they are engaged."

But when the camp was actually formed at Valley Forge the realities of the location and the poverty of the surroundings glared every one in the face. During the following March, when the horrors of that winter were known to all, Washington reminded President Wharton, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council, of the influence which led to the selection of Valley Forge. "Give me leave further to remark," he writes, "that the army seems to have a peculiar claim to the exertions of the gentlemen of this State, to make its present situation as convenient as possible, as it was greatly owing to their apprehensions and anxieties, expressed in a memorial to Congress, that the present position was had, where with unparalleled patience they have gone through a severe and inclement winter, unprovided with any of those conveniences and comforts which are usually the soldier's lot after the duty of the field is over."

It is doubtful if any location could have been secured where supplies were more difficult to secure than at Valley Forge. If any thing had been left in Chester county after the raids of two armies, it had been carried away by the action of the Board of War before Washington came to Valley Forge.

A BOARD OF WAR.

A Board of War had been recently constituted by the Continental Congress as a less cumbersome and more efficient body in reference to war details. Indeed, the Board of War was a blind effort on the part of Congress to secure an executive without experiencing any legislative sacrifices, or frightening the people with the dreaded dangers of such a personage.

Yet sad to relate the Board of War had none of those restrictions upon its actions which in modern days are attached to the functions of the executive. This Board located at York, in Pennsylvania, readily believed all the rumors it received. Through its "star chamber" proceedings men were accused of treason, their properties confiscated, and their persons sent into exile without so much as the form of a trial.

In writing to President Wharton the Board under date of October 18th, 1777, says it has "received satisfactory information that a great number of the inhabitants of the county of Chester conveyed intelligence and supplied provisions to the enemy during their progress through that county, and without such assistance their attack upon Philadelphia would in all probability not have succeeded. These persons can be considered in no other light than as traitors to this State, and avowed enemies to the United States, and therefore the great principle of self preservation requires that the most effectual means should be forthwith pursued to put it out of their power to persist in their former practices, by taking from them such articles

of clothing and provisions, and of the former particularly shoes, stockings and blankets, as might serve for the comfort and subsistence of the enemy's army, and the acquisition thereof is of absolute necessity to the existence of our own.

"The Board, therefore, earnestly request that the Council will, with the utmost dispatch, call forth and send to the county of Chester, spirited and determined militia, under the command of discreet and active officers for the purpose of collecting blankets, shoes and stockings for the use of the American army from such of the inhabitants of the said county as have not taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and have shown their attachment to the cause of the enemy. The Board also requests that you will send careful persons to take charge of and convey to places of safety such articles as may be collected, and to give certificate expressing the number and quality of the articles taken in order that compensation may be made at a reasonable rate to such as may be deemed entitled thereto.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

"It is also recommended to the Council that they cause to be removed all the stock and provisions which may be useful to the enemy from all parts of the country immediately exposed to their incursions, giving to the possessors certificates as aforesaid." See Pa. Archive, Vol. V, 686.

The above action on the part of the Board of War produced great consternation in Chester county. Hundreds of people knew nothing of it until the officers and militia appeared at their doors. Others, who had some warning, and who were loath to take loan certificates in payment, used every means to conceal their property. By the time the recommendations of the Board of War reached the Supreme Executive Council for action, that body, in the absence of an Assembly's session, referred the paper to the Council of Safety, which governed the State of Pennsylvania from the 17th of October, 1777, until the 4th of December, 1777. Almost the first action taken by the Council of Safety was to appoint October 21, 1777, Col. Evan Evans, Col. William Evans, Col. Thomas, Col. Gibbons, Capt. Thomas Levis, Capt. William Brooks and Captain Jacob Rudolph to collect blankets, shoes and stockings from those who in any way aided the British or had not taken the oath. If resisted, they were empowered to call upon the State militia. All material collected was to be handed over to the Clothier General. (Pa. Archive, Vol. 5, p. 691.)

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

To what extent the above officers were successful in collecting clothing and provisions in Chester county we are not told, but three weeks had hardly passed before the Council appointed twenty-two commissioners for the purpose.

Ninety-three commissioners were appointed at this time, November 8, for the eight counties in Pennsylvania. The usual number was ten, but in Lancaster and Chester, when the people were reported as indifferent to the cause of liberty, more were commissioned. These men were to receive 20s., nearly \$5, per day for their services.

The Chester county commissioners were as follows: Col. Evan Evans, Capt. John Gardiner, Philip Scott, Esq., Samuel Holliday, Elijah McClenaghan, Capt. Israel Wheelan, Capt. John Ramsey, John Wilson, Patterson Bell, Esq., Capt. Samuel Van Leer, Thomas Boyd, Esq., Thomas Levis, Esq., William Gibbons, Capt. William Brooks, Col. George Pierce, Capt. David Coupland, Capt. McCay (Concord), Col. Thomas Taylor, Major Cromwell Pierce, Capt. Allen Cunningham. These men were authorized to pay by loan certificate the following prices:

For a new single blanket, £3.

Old blankets in proportion.

Strong, large, well-made shoes, 25s. per pair.

Good yarn stockings, 22s. 6p. per pair.

Good well manufactured cloth, three-fourths yards wide, 30s. per yard.

Good linsley woolsey, one yard wide, 15s. per yard.

Good linen, one yard wide, for soldiers' shirts, 15s. per yard.

Good tow linen, 8s. per yard.

While these men were commissioned early in November and while a number of influential men in Pennsylvania saw no reason why the Germans and Friends should not bear the burden of clothing the army, thus relieving the taxation upon her citizens, (See Col. Rec., Vol. 9, pp. 339, 340) how much was collected is not known. But when Washington's army went into winter quarters more than a month later, the soldiers had not received their stock of winter clothing. Indeed, such methods of going from house to house and making seizures would scarcely suffice to clothe an army in this day.

A TERROR TO THE PEOPLE.

People knew not when the war would be over, and all clothing except what was on their backs was concealed and hidden in all imaginable places. The prices paid were on the assumption that the paper issues would pass at par. These things, together with the rumors of properties, confiscated, terrorized the people. Numerous patriots were turned into Tories by this policy, and still Washington's army found no relief. Men with no stockings stood on picket duty with their feet in their hats as a last resort.

Washington was bitterly opposed to this method of obtaining clothing and provisions. In writing to Congress, January 5th, 1778, about the failures of the Commissary Department, he says that "unless something is done at once the army cannot exist. It will never answer to procure supplies of clothing or provisions by coercive measures." This was just what Pennsylvania had been doing for over two months, during which time Chester county was the centre which received the full burden of executive energy. Washington, who seemed to be the only man in authority who thoroughly realized the effect of such methods upon democracy in its infancy, went on to say that "the small seizures made by the soldiers a few days ago, in consequence of the most pressing need and absolute necessity, when that, or to dissolve, was alternative, excited the greatest alarm and uneasiness, even among our best and warmest friends. Such procedures may give a momentary relief, but if repeated will prove of the most pernicious consequences, besides spreading disaffection, jealousy and fear among the people. They never fail even in the most veteran troops under the most rigid and exact discipline, to raise in the soldier a disposition to licentiousness, to plunder and to robbery, difficult to suppress afterwards, and which has proved not only ruinous to the inhabitants, but in many instances to armies themselves."

THE SECURING OF PROVISIONS.

Thus Washington was compelled to complain, argue and explain to Congress, to the Board of War, to the Pennsylvania Executive Council, to the Pennsylvania Assembly and to his military officers. He finally took measures in his own hands to secure provisions. The farmers within seventy miles of the camp were ordered to thresh out their grain under penalty of having the soldiers come and thresh it, and then they would be paid only straw price for their wheat. Two markets were opened at the camp, one on the east side of the river and the other in the rear of the Adjutant General's headquarters, within the present limits of Chester county. Washington's instructions for the management of the market illustrates that he thoroughly knew the difficulties the farmers endured in disposing of their produce. It was the duty of the clerk of the market "to protect the inhabitants from any kind of

abuse of violence that may be offered to their persons or effects, and to see that they receive pay for their articles according to the prices advertised." The clerk was also to see that the farmers' wagons and oxen were not impressed or otherwise detained, and that they should not receive from the soldier in payment any kind of clothing or military stores.

Washington closed his proclamation as follows: "It is to be hoped that all persons well affected to their country, both for their own advantage and from a regard for the accommodation of the army, will manifest their zeal upon this occasion, and cheerfully contribute to the success of a plan intended to answer the most valuable purposes." Could such a proclamation have been thoroughly advertised, and had the country not been devastated in the early autumn, and by an iniquitous system of seizures and confiscations during October and November, there is no doubt that such a market system would have brought relief for a few weeks. But even in a land of plenty an army cannot long be supplied by the surrounding neighborhood. It therefore seems singular that historians continue to hold Chester county responsible for the starvation in the Continental army.

FIXING THE BLAME.

Wayne's letters written during this dark period fixes the blame upon the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. There is much truth in this since a government so recently formed was undoubtedly filled with incompetent men, unworthy of the responsibility of filling public positions.

It was four months after the battle of the Brandywine before the officers who lost their baggage there had new garments supplied. The people paid their taxes and submitted to all kinds of seizures that the army might live. Thousands gave their all and gave willingly, but the soldiers at Valley Forge never saw it.

The cloth for garments sufficient to clothe the army was collected at Lancaster early in the winter, but through some red-tape ruling the State Clothier General refused to issue that cloth.

Finally in March, when the cloth was made into garments, they lay until May for want of buttons. Meanwhile the soldiers had been tying old blankets over their freezing shoulders.

A letter in the Pennsylvania Packet, dated January 7, 1778, says:

"We can assure the public from the best authority that by the assiduity and industry of Messrs. Otis and Andrews, of Boston, agents for the purchase of clothing for the Continental troops, upwards of 5,000 suits, with shoes, stockings, shirts, etc., have been procured and are now on their way to camp. This, with the supplies which are expected from Virginia and other quarters, gives us the pleasing prospect of seeing our whole army completely clothed very soon.

"A very rich prize was lately taken by a Continental brig and carried into Boston. She is a large ship from Glasgow, loaded with dry goods, shoes, stockings, etc., and a great variety of other necessary and useful articles."

December 18, a letter in same copy of Packet, says: Another brig was captured at Wilmington the 30th or 31st of December. Another from New York to Philadelphia was driven ashore near Wilmington and captured by General Smallwood. It contained 350 chests of arms with 25 stand in each (8,750 arms), clothing for four regiments, the baggage belonging to the officers of four regiments, a quantity of wine and spirits."

Also, a Scottish brig was secured, containing a cargo of shoes, stockings and clothing. Here was the material to make an army comfortable. What became of it all?

A CHAPTER OF MODERN FLAVOR.

This dark chapter in American history reads like something very modern.

Great quantities of Continental stores

were captured in a swamp in Bucks county, having been collected by some speculators. Numerous wagons were captured that winter busily employed in hauling Continental stores to the Boston markets, there to be sold as private goods.

Shoes enough were captured off British vessels for all the men at Valley Forge, and yet soldiers continued to wrap their frozen feet in rags.

These things resulted from the inadequacy of the governmental machinery from placing untrained and dishonest

men in public places.

The disaffection in Chester county does not appear to be a cause. Indeed, the disaffection in Chester county was not larger than in other counties of Eastern Pennsylvania. Such as it was, it resulted from an unfortunately contrived State government.

IN CONCLUSION.

Yet out of all this sorrow and suffering out of the dark period in American history, the centralizing organizing power of Washington arose. A Congress that in December turned its back upon Washington and a ready ear to the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania and the Board of War learned ere spring time that one voice is always true to the interests of American, always true to the people's welfare.

That one voice was honest and reliable, and that voice was Washington's. While the army lay starving on the borders of Chester county, Washington, by virtue of his supreme self-control, held one hand firmly upon the discordant elements in the State and National governments, and with the other placed himself at the head of executive affairs, and from that hour until the close of that remarkable struggle he became the masked executive of a government which was all legislative.

Thus upon the border of Chester county was born amid weary months of pain that idea which forced into our republican institutions, in the teeth of long hatred towards European monarchs, what we call the executive.

AN ORIGINAL POEM.

When Professor Walton had concluded the reading of his paper, Vice-President Sharpless introduced Professor John Russell Hayes, who, by request of the Historical Society, read an original poem, entitled "The Brandywine." This poem, which was then given to the public for the first time, is published elsewhere in to-day's News. At the conclusion of the reading a vote of thanks was extended to Professors Walton and Hayes for their excellent and interesting contributions, after which the meeting adjourned.

AFTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE.

Old Willistown Meeting's Centennial Was
Well Celebrated.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT BUILDING.

Hundreds of Friends Returned to the
Scene of Their Early Devotions, or
Came to Visit the Spot Where Their
Parents Had Worshipped — Well
Known Speakers Take Part in the
Exercises of the Day.

The usually quiet, peaceful Friends' Meeting House, at Willistown, was on Saturday the scene of a gathering such as has not been known there for many years. It was the centennial celebration of the building of the Meeting House, and from far and near had come descendants of those who originally worshipped there, to commemorate that event.

Time and again during the day was the regret expressed that the gallery, which once ran along the southern wall had been removed. Some fifteen years ago a number of repairs were made, and as the meeting had dwindled in point of numbers from its original size, it was decided to remove this gallery. On Saturday, however, its continuance would have been much appreciated.

Before the meeting was called every available seat had been taken and a number of gentlemen remained standing. Plain bonnets were there and straight cut coats, but there was also a very plentiful sprinkling of bright ribbons and flower decked hats among the younger generation. As seats became scarce people were invited to the gallery seats, and several young ladies, wearing summer costumes of the style of to-day sat for the first time probably "facing the meeting."

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The meeting was opened with a fervent prayer by Phebe Griffith, of West Chester, who invoked Divine blessing upon those who had gathered in the Meeting House, drawn thither by early and tender associations.

Lewis V. Smedley, who presided over the meeting, followed, greeting the guests in the name of Willistown Meeting and reading a paper of welcome, as published in Saturday's issue of the News. In concluding, the speaker requested that all would make themselves as comfortable as possible during the day and assured all that they were cordially welcome. As all present on this occasion were presumably interested in the history of the meeting Mr. Smedley stated:

Caleb Taylor and his son, William, had made a draft of the ground, which was purchased in six tracts. A diagram of this tract had been made by Mr. Taylor, and this was sketched on the blackboard by his son, William, who also read the original deed for about 400 acres of land, granted by Penn to a party of Friends in Willistown township. The deed further showed that in 1753 a tract of about one acre was transferred to a body of trustees for school purposes. This was the origin of the meeting. Mr. Taylor's paper, as well as those which followed it were published in Saturday's News. The paper was full of reference to bygone owners of the land, Hibberds, Bartrams, Smedleys, Scotts and Yarnalls, and was of much interest to their descendants. The small tracts which from time to time were purchased finally amounted to about four acres.

THROUGH GRANDPARENTS' SPEC-TACLES.

In order that the present generation might know how the meeting and its members appeared to early worshippers, Miss Aida Evans, of Willistown, had prepared an interesting and instructive

paper, entitled "How the Old Folks Knew It."

Miss Evans told how when the Meeting House was first built it was none too large for the number of those who worshipped there and as a usual thing the room was crowded, even to the galleries. Until about fifteen years ago there was but little change in the appearance of the meeting. About that time the galleries were removed and windows were remodelled by inserting larger panes of glass. Carpet and bench cushions were introduced more than forty years after the meeting was built.

CAME BAREFOOT.

Miss Evans described the customs of the day most interestingly. She told of the mounting blocks used by the ladies so many of whom came on horseback. Shoes and stockings in those early days were luxuries and elderly people tell with amusement how they used to put on their meeting clothes, but the shoes and stockings being unusual adjustments to their ordinary dress, they were generally stripped off soon after leaving home and only donned when the Meeting House gate was reached.

The sun dial, carved by a schoolmaster of the early day, was described, as was also the old school house which once stood upon the grounds.

This school house was originally conducted under the auspices of the meeting, but when the public school system was introduced, the school was turned over to the township, with the proviso that it should be controlled by a committee of the meeting, and the teacher selected by them.

Mischievous pranks played by those school boys of long ago were quoted and many a word picture of the past was graphically given by Miss Evans' exceedingly interesting paper.

PROF. MARIS SPEAKS.

Prof. George L. Maris, of the George School, Newtown, Bucks county, was introduced by Lewis Smedley, as one whose ancestors had worshipped here. Prof. Maris' paper followed somewhat the same trend as the preceding paper; touching upon early customs and inconveniences.

He felt, he said, great attachment for this community, where his great grandparents had resided and where his mother had spent her early days. After dwelling upon the strict customs of the early Friends and continuing, he spoke of the legacy which Friends of to-day have received from their ancestors, dwelling especially upon the life work and character of William Penn.

Regret was expressed by Lewis V. Smedley, who presided over the meeting, that there was not time to ask for individual reminiscences, but as the noon hour had already passed, it was found necessary to adjourn. On the grounds every one was liberally served with sandwiches, rusk, wafers, cheese, tea and coffee, which were enjoyed greatly by reason of the keen appetites engendered by the fresh September air and the long drives which many persons had taken.

GOSHEN RECORDS.

During the intermission many persons examined with interest the records of Goshen Monthly Meeting, which were to be seen at one of the windows on the west side of the meeting house. Goshen, Newtown Square and Willistown Meetings constitute Goshen Monthly Meeting and in these records are preserved the minutes of the meetings, and the records of the members since 1827. These records are now in a rough form, but are to be engrossed into a large book, which is

being compiled by the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

The early minutes of Willistown Meeting are kept in a very old, quaint volume, in which the first pages are written in the ornamental, old English penmanship, with its elaborate initials and German text capitals. The first page is dated 1722 and records the division of the monthly meeting of Chester, comprising the meeting of Chester, Providence, Springfield, Middletown, Newtown, Goshen and Uwchlan into two monthly meetings, because of "the numerous appearance of Friends belonging thereto with the inconvenience that several underwent in attending the same." Through the voluminous pages of the ancient book the records continue, the penmanship changing in style with passing years, but throughout marked by a finish and beauty of execution which might well put to shame the chirograph of to-day.

At the bottom of the last page is the inscription, "Here ends the proceedings of the sixth monthly meeting of 1747, which closeth this book."

For years and years the stout old book has been laid away to be brought out now for the interest of the descendants of those honorable men and women whose decisions and deliberations are there recorded. The records were in charge of Margaret Pratt, of Newtown Square, who explained the records and assisted many of the friends in finding the names of their ancestors.

THE FIRST DAY SCHOOL.

The afternoon session was called for two o'clock, but owing to the exceptionally large gathering the people began assembling some time before this. The session opened with a class recitation by about two dozen members of the First-Day School, conducted by Miss Elizabeth B. Smedley.

Scriptural passages were recited in unison and in conclusion extracts from several of Whittier's poems were given, introduced by a few eloquent words from Miss Smedley.

The First-Day School movement and its influence was sketched by Mordecai Bartram who has for years been one of the most active workers in this department of the work. The First-Day School movement, he said, had been a most gradual growth. In the spring of 1870 the First-Day School at Willistown was born. The opening of the school was described. The impressive silence which preceded the meeting and the earnest words of John Williams, who, with his wife, had been invited to come out from West Philadelphia to aid in opening the school.

About fifty names were enrolled upon that First-Day and throughout that first summer, although the movement was in a measure experimental, the enthusiasm was marked.

Meetings of the teachers for consultation and exchange of experiences were frequently held and proved most beneficial.

Earnest tributes were paid to many of those who had taken active part in the work and several testimonials to the value of the First-Day School were written by those who are now absent from the community.

PAGES OF HISTORY.

That Were Read by Arthur C. Smedley.
An Interesting Contribution.

Arthur C. Smedley's paper on the "History of the Meeting" was as follows: To the eastern part of Pennsylvania, as to no other section of country in the Union, does it belong for the Society of Friends to hold a celebration.

Wearied, but not discouraged by the persecutions to which they had been subjected, the little band of Quakers that followed Penn to the land where reli-

gion was free as the air, was not disposed to live wandering lives of exploration and conquest, but settling down on the good soil around their landing place, embodied in their daily lives the principles of peace and brotherly love for which they had been willing to suffer.

Little by little, as their numbers increased, they pierced further and further into Penn's Sylvania until in a few years this entire portion of the country enjoyed the distinction of being a Quaker community, and among the oldest buildings now standing are the meeting houses which those "pioneers of freedom" erected. Monuments of stone! which continually remind us of the never-tiring zeal and faithfulness with which our early ancestors labored for their religious society and its principles! Monuments which are ever goading us on to live more noble, more faithful, more unselfish lives—lives of more perfect Christianity.

As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, within twenty years after Penn's landing, we find that meetings had been established in all portions of the settlement. The minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting, now known as Concord Quarterly, show that Goshen Meeting was established about this time.

At what time meetings were first held in Willistown, no one has yet been able to determine. The earliest record found is a marriage certificate which shows that Benjamin Hibberd and Mary Garrett were married at a meeting appointed in a Meeting House at Willistown, on the 19th of 10th-month, 1769.

The next record is a minute of Goshen Monthly Meeting on 4th-month 9th, 1784, which reads:

"The friends who have usually held a meeting During the winter season at Willistown now Request, with the approbation of Goshen, and Newtown Preparative Meetings to have a meeting settled there and to hold a Preparative Meeting, which is left for further solid consideration."

How long the practice of holding these winter meeting had been in vogue we are unable to ascertain.

The fact that on the marriage certificate mentioned the initial letters of the words "Meeting" and "House" are made capitals might indicate that it was a place which had been used for the purpose of holding meetings for worship previous to this, but of course no stress can be laid upon such a minor point.

The application, after a second consideration on 10th-mo. 8th, 1784, was dropped until 6th-month, 1787, when a minute of the Monthly Meeting reads:

"The friends who have usually attended the Willistown Meeting request to have a meeting settled there, to be held on First and Fifth-Days, except the day before Goshen Monthly Meeting, which is left under consideration another month." At the next meeting the request was directed to be forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting, at a session of which held 11th-month, 10th, 1788, it was granted. Thus one hundred and nine years and ten months ago, to-day, the Willistown Meeting for religious worship received official sanction from the Quarterly Meeting.

In 1791, this same group of friends were granted the privilege of holding a preparative meeting, the first session of which was held on the first Fifth-Day after the first Second-Day in Tenth-month, in the presence of a committee of two appointed by the Monthly Meeting.

A few yards to the east of where the present meeting house stands may still be seen some of the foundation's work of the building erected in 1753, to be used as a school house. Later on it was used for a meeting house, and it may be to this that reference is made in the marriage certificate mentioned above. Here it was that the preparative meeting and meetings for worship were held until

the present house was built in 1798, after which the old one was used as a dwelling until the division in the Society, in 1827, made it necessary that both should be used for the meetings. The old building stood until 1873, when, having been abandoned for a number of years, and no longer fit for use, it was torn down and the stone used to extend the graveyard wall.

In the year 1800 a minute of Concord Quarter states: "Goshen Monthly Meeting reports they have united in removing their Monthly Meeting to Willistown, which they propose to take effect in First month next."

The reason for this change was the more nearly central location of the Willistown Meeting House.

A committee appointed in 1809 to consider plans for walling in the graveyard, advised the erection of a wall of fifteen perch and were directed to raise funds sufficient to defray the expenses of the same. A list of some twenty-five or thirty subscribers, with the amounts of their subscriptions is still preserved.

The limitation placed upon the amount of stone to be used, offers some explanation of the fact that the wall does not entirely surround the yard.

"At Willistown Preparative Meeting, held 9th mo 19th 1869.

Amos Yarnall, on behalf of the School Committee, informs they have disposed of the School house and grounds to Enos Hibberd for the sum of fifty dollars. It is directed to be used toward paying for repairs about the Meeting House." The disposal of this property leaves our grounds as they are at the present time.

In Fourth-month, 1874, the time of holding the First-Day Meetings was changed from ten to ten-thirty a. m., which regulation is still in practice.

A minute of the Preparative Meeting for Eighth-mo., 1889, reads: "The subject of holding our meeting in joint session was considered and it was agreed that hereafter we are one meeting."

At the present time the meeting has —members. The First-Day Meetings have an average attendance of 30 or 35 during the summer season and 15 or 20 in the winter.

When we look back over its life of a century and a quarter, shall we all allow ourselves to be discouraged by the comparisons?

Is Quakerism dying? Let us rather ask: Is there any need for Quakerism and its principles to-day? and overflowing with that same enthusiasm which our forefathers knew, encouraged by the wide-spread influence that our Society has already had, let us work steadily on, and who knows but a loss in number may be more than compensated for by an earnestness of effort.

A POEM BY J. RUSSELL HAYES.

Lewis V. Smedley stated that some time ago, at request of Willistown Meeting, this place had been visited by a member of West Chester Meeting, who had penned his impressions in verse. The gentleman referred to was Professor John Russell Hayes, of Swarthmore College, whose poem, "A Haunt of Ancient Peace," was heard with closest attention and keen appreciation.

Individual Reminiscences.

A short time was set aside for individual remarks, and any one wishing to speak was invited to do so, briefly. Chas. H. Pennypacker, Esq., of West Chester, said that when he looked over this assemblage, which was not bounded by the walks of the edifice, he could not believe that the Society of Friends is dying out, but he must believe that they are turning out. He referred to this section of Pennsylvania as "God's country," and to the present day as more nearly perfection than that of the past.

He was delighted to be present on this occasion and could not but feel that now, when the great Presbyterian Church has adopted the doctrine of George Fox, and decreed that the individual shall determine for himself not only the questions of mortality but of immortality, the Society of Friends need not feel concerned for the fate of their creed, which time has proven can not be destroyed.

Phineas Garrett, of West Chester, spoke of the pleasure which he had experienced in returning to those scenes of his childhood. He confessed that he had been one of the mischievous boys who found it difficult to maintain the decorous conduct suited to a place of worship. Many tender memories were recalled to him, and he concluded his remarks by urging the children present to get up another centennial one hundred years hence.

Israel Bartram, through his son, questioned the statement regarding the carrying out of the preacher, Nathan Evans, from the Willistown Meeting. He knew that that speaker had had such an experience, but he thought it had not been here. Friend Bartram spoke as one of the oldest members present and as one who remembered the renowned anti-slavery speaker, whose words had often given offense.

Gilbert Cope was invited to speak, and referred also to the incident mentioned, and he wondered if it might not have occurred at Bradford Meeting, where he knew such an incident had taken place.

Lydia Price and Mary Travilla spoke earnestly of the present and future of the Society of Friends, and felt that the principles of Friends are being gradually infused into the hearts and minds of mankind.

Mordecai Bartram announced that a fund for the perpetual care of the graveyard is being raised, and stated that an opportunity is open for any one who desires to subscribe to it.

Ezra Lippincott, New Jersey, stated that this plan has been successfully adopted by his meeting.

Others who spoke and who bore testimony to the fact that Quakerism is not dying out, were Charles Paxson, Lydia Hall, Sarah Bunting, Henry S. Kirk and Phoebe Griffith.

Religious Liberty.

Dr. Walton referred to a reverend brother of the German Baptist Church, who had, at a convention of their church trustees, advised that the young people be advised not to attend the Centennial Exposition. It would be placing them in the way of too great worldly temptation. Yet when the exposition opened, this brother went and stayed two weeks. When dealt with by the meeting, his reply had been that while he could not deny having gone to the Centennial and having enjoyed himself, yet he could promise that he would never take the same trip again.

In the same way those present on this occasion would never attend another centennial anniversary of Willistown Meeting. The occasion was one which could not but carry the mind back to the former state of things. "Religious Liberty" was the title of the gentleman's address, and he treated it in a broad and liberal manner.

Liberty, he said, is embodied in the nearest approach to the type. The nearer a man approaches to the type of true manhood the more greatly is he to be admired. A manly man or a womanly woman is admired everywhere. In the approach to the universal love of God for His children, which makes religion a controlling influence in the world.

A mother's love will wipe out the faults and shortcomings of her son and allow him to start afresh. It is this same love by which Christ wipes out the sins of the world and places the poorest or the weakest on an equality with the strong.

THE SAME SPIRIT.

History shows that the same spirit which animates Quakerism has been the keynote of many of the reform churches of Europe. Particularly strong is this resemblance between the Quakers and the Mennonites. When the breach in the Society of Friends occurred, many Quakers went over to the German Baptists, and three little meetings of these, one at French Creek, one at Nottingham and one near Newtown Square, became the earliest movers in the establishment of that curious religious body, the Seventh-Day Baptists.

Dr. Walton sketched the beginning of the Reformation in England, and showed how the same spirit of religious liberty which animates the Society of Friends is the one which is found to be the keynote of that movement.

The speaker instanced many circumstances of his youthful experience which in an amusing yet forceful way forced the truth that the consequences or the remembrance of an evil deed can never be thoroughly eradicated from the memory, and that no one can be truly at liberty so long as he or she is burdened by the memory of unforgiven or hidden sin.

True liberty forces upon one the necessity of liberating the brother or the sister still in bondage. Barclay, who did so much to organize the Society, laid down as a principle the fact that the will of the majority is not always the truth. Working on this principle the Society of Friends can do nothing, officially, without the unanimous concession of the members of the meeting. It is this harmony of action that is the secret of the Society's life and being. Were it not for this tie which fosters consideration for the feelings and belief of all brethren and sisters, the Society, as such, would long ago have gone to pieces.

Coming to the End.

At the close of Dr. Walton's talk Chas. H. Pennypacker made a few remarks concerning the doctrines of salvation through Christ and salvation through character, at the close of which the meeting stood adjourned.

For a half hour or so the meeting house grounds were thronged with a gradually diminishing company, happy and cheerful under the social influences of the day. At length the last carriage load was gone and quiet and peace once more reigned supreme.

Among those noticed on the grounds in addition to the names printed on Saturday were: Miss Elizabeth Parker, Edgar Parker, Mrs. Amy W. Hickman and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hall (Marshallton), Edgar Lewis, Emien Darlington, Phineas Garrett and wife, William M. Hayes and wife, Professor J. Russell Hayes, Mrs. Sarah Auge, Miss Mary Thatcher (Unionville), Eli Palmer and wife, Miss Abby Sharpless, Friend Pratt (Newtown Square), I. Preston Thomas and wife (Cheyney), Willard Walton (Leonard), Elwood Smedley and wife (Willistown), Miss Mary Thatcher (Unionville), Israel Bartram, William P. Sharpless and wife, Fred Windle and sister, Dr. Mary H. Cheyney, Miss Nora Taylor, Friend Cole (Philadelphia), Hannah Hickman, Lamartine Darlington and wife (Pocopson), Margaret Pratt and sister (Newtown Square).

OUR FIRST-DAY SCHOOL.

How Instruction Has Been Given the Young at Willistown.

The full text of M. T. Bartram's paper was as follows: We certainly can but mark how in the rolling of the years new phases of life come to the human family, and as naturally and as gently as the opening of the seasons, and these changes, and, we trust, advanced conditions seem to permeate as it were the

very atmosphere and almost before we know it, what would seem to be a new idea that had taken possession of some mind and which he may have thought original is also having its birth in other minds, like as an overshadowing of the divine, and only awaiting some strongly impressed spirit to bring it to the world's notice, when, alas, we find a host of others who have been conscious of the same feelings. Such, it seems to me, was the condition of the little company who made this their place of worship thirty years ago, and in the spring of 1870 our First-day School was born.

How vividly those infantile efforts come up in memory as we recall those early days. How poor and weak and ignorant we felt, yet there was with all that great sense of need—the feeling of religious poverty. The thought the churches around us were finding and supplying in a measure spiritual lines of study and that these matters were even being taken hold of by Friends in other localities. So strongly was this the feeling of one of our young members that he fled away one First-day morning to West Chester, in the hope of learning something there, while a message was left with our venerable friend, Lydia S. Garrett, to make the announcement that "next First-day morning we would meet an hour previous to meeting time and try to open a First-day School."

Just how much this young Friend learned in West Chester we can not tell. We incline to think it must have been limited, as we find him on the following Seventh-day at the home of John and Susan Williams, in West Philadelphia, and persuaded them to come home with him in order to assist next morning in opening the school. Just how much experience these two Friends had in that line of work the writer does not know, but he does remember that their sweet sympathy and company did give tone and character to that first gathering of Willistown Friends in a First-day School capacity. He well remembers the impressive silence that covered that company as they seemed to wait for divine power to inaugurate a line of work entirely new to the confines of these walls. John Williams broke that silence with the words, "I do not believe you can do little more to-day than enroll the names of those who are willing to take hold of the work." The result of this was about fifty names. The numbers and the manifest interest was most encouraging, and enabled us the first summer to have ten classes. The teachers of every class were new in the work and with very limited material to work with. Jane Johnson's Lessons, Lydia Stabler's Questions and Answers for Class Work, while a little volume of devotional poems was freely used in concert reading. These about comprised the helps that we used for quite a period. So new and weak did we feel that the teachers met once a month at their several homes, each with a prepared paper on the general condition of her class and of her success or failure. If you say I have dwelt too long on this first summer, I will only answer that it is a very important thing to be born, and to be well born certainly very desirable. Not only this, but it is the freshest in my memory of them all.

The second and third summers of our school the writer was working in distant fields. Upon his return to Pennsylvania in '73 the school, although somewhat smaller, was felt to be an "established institution." Some who had come into it as a new thing dropped out when the novelty wore off, but others accepted it as a God-given work and have gone on year after year with the clearest light they had endeavoring to bring to the surface the very best that was in every heart. Our line of work has been very much in the line of other schools, yet we have tried to encourage a freedom of thought and liberty of expression, and

While we have not desired to avoid or disregard any good thing, yet we have never inclined to run in ruts.

Our exercises have varied in different periods. At one time concert readings were made the prominent features, and other essays and select readings and class exercises. If any one point is to be made especial mention of it is the one of "love and unity." We encourage discussion, but not controversy; individual expression of opinion, no matter how different it might be from the accepted view.

And while we may and perhaps did do things which seemed as an innovation on the accepted practices of Friends, yet how patiently our elder Friends have borne with us. And to some of these who felt that they had no part as active workers, yet who gave us their sympathetic encouragement, let me mention the name of dear Sarah Davis, whom the writer distinctly remembers upon one occasion taking him warmly by the hand and saying, "I do hope you will go on with this work." Caleb J. Maris, one of the most undemonstrative of men, said, "I can't do anything, but if my presence will do you any good you shall have that," and surely his presence did do us good.

Such, too, might we say of Amos and Truman and Ann Yarnall, and to these the library is largely indebted. Of Lydia L. Garrett we should say more, for while one of the oldest of our membership, she entered into the very work almost, not as a teacher of a class, but in general sentiment and spoken word. And Thomas Massey, too, who was so desirous to help, but through his extreme deafness would prevent it, but upon given charge of the library his value was proved and which lasted with his physical ability to serve.

I have spoken of a few of the more silent members. How can I pass without a loving tribute to those who entered so heartily and who contributed so largely to the measure of success we have had, and who now are with us only in spirit? Among these surely none stands more prominent than she who was our second Superintendent, Elizabeth I. Yarnall. Her native talent, her noble qualities of mind and heart all so freely given were so much to us in those early days. Then, too, the strong but gentle and kind Mary M. Smedley, who was our Superintendent one year, and who so loved to have the school repeat "Our Father, Who art in heaven." And, again, as Superintendent, we had A. Morgan Hall, whose readings from Scripture were so like deep, sweet music to the soul and his subsequent talks so instructive and suggestive.

Our school has only known two others as Superintendents, the writer, who served a second term of five years, and then our present Superintendent, Lewis V. Smedley, to whose efficient management we owe so much.

As teachers who were prominent, we have had to mourn for the sisters, Janie and Ella Davis, whose places seemed so hard to fill; for Wilmer Bartram, who tried so hard to do his full duty here and in everything else; but it will not do to give full expression to my thoughts, which the lapse of time and work suggest.

The teachers who are active now are Elizabeth B. Smedley, Alice C. Bartram, Phebe Garrett and myself, while Lydia Smedley acts as librarian and Wilmer Smedley as Treasurer.

I come to my third point, "What does it avail?" To answer this I need only say, for ourselves that we not only feel that it does us good, but that we are helping others, and if you will allow me, I would like the answer best to come from some who have been within the pale of its influence. One young business man has encouraged us by the testimony that in the hours he spent here, he received lessons of more practical value than from any other Sabbath School. Now, others I recently recall as

bearing emphatic testimony to greatly uplift of spirit they received. Another writes me:

"When I first came within the influence of First-Day School, I may very truthfully have been considered a novice in the religion of Friends. Business demands and social surroundings withdrew me completely and continuously from Friendly intercourse. I had even disregarded any profound considerations of religion, not from any repugnance to serious subjects, but rather because the claims of the plan of life I had adopted, so continuously absorbed me as to thrust aside everything else, there was such a constant hand to hand struggle with work, but when I stepped aside from the fever and flurry of such a life into a scene of the most quiet and peaceful surroundings, it seemed very much like beginning life over again and it is almost beyond the reach of words, certainly beyond my poor language to convey the thoughts and feelings which the course of study as adopted by your school has awakened in my mind and heart. There was a continual rolling away of clouds which had hitherto impeded the religious vision, what had before seemed unreasonable became reasonable and comprehensible; what had seemed obscure, became radiant with power."

I speak of these and make these quotations, surely not boastfully, but thankfully. They come to us a cheer and hope and as a God speed in our wake of trying to teach, as has been said, that Quakerism is not an unbending profession of faith, nor any collection of iron bound rules, but rather a series of views and methods of living, guided evermore by the light of Christ in the soul, and which will most surely produce happiness in ourselves and promote it in others; that to enjoy a Heaven beyond we must know of it here and we can all will know of it, if we are daily concerned to live in harmony with God. We trust that such may ever be the influence of "our First-Day School."

A CORRECTION.

In Saturday's issue, Professor J. Russell Hayes' poem, "A Haunt of Ancient Peace," contains a misprint in the closing line. The word "hamlet" should of course have been "haunt," as in the title, which is a line quoted from Tennyson's "Palace of Art."

From, *News*

West Chester Pa.

Date, *Sept 20th 1898*

PATRIOTS MEET TO- DAY ON PAOLI'S FIELD.

The Butchery of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's
Men Is Being Commemorated.

CITIZENS HEAR MUSIC AND SPEECHES.

Veterans of the War of 1898 Appear on

the Ground Among Those Who Have Seen Service in Earlier Times of National Trial—Hearts of the Old and the Young Throb With a More Lively Beat When They Recall the Pages of Our Nation's History and Hear the Martial and Patriotic Airs.

At two o'clock in the morning 121 years ago, the massacre of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's Continental soldiers occurred on the South Valley Hills, ever since that time known as the site of the Paoli Massacre. The little army under General Wayne was surprised by a larger force under General Howe, and fifty-three men were slaughtered in cold blood.

This in brief is the occurrence which is remembered to-day by a formal celebration in which the whole country side takes part. On the grounds near Malvern, where two shafts have been erected in memory of the loyal Americans who fell in the encounter, the story is being retold, and the men and women, the civil and military authorities, the school children and many visitors are imagining themselves in the forest on that chilly night in 1777, when the red coats with murderous intent came rushing in upon the almost defenseless camp.

TO-DAY'S EXERCISES.

The main exercises for to-day have been arranged as follows, beginning at two o'clock this afternoon, a concert having been given this morning by the Phoenix Military Band, under the leadership of Professor L. B. Vanderslice:

Music by Phoenix Military Band, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa; Invocation, Rev. A. J. Hughes; Organization of Meeting, H. H. Gilkyson, Esq., President of the Paoli Memorial Association; Introductory remarks, William Wayne, Jr., President of the meeting; Singing, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," schools and band; address, Col. A. K. McClure; song, John O. K. Roberts; address, Capt. Gibbons Gray Cornwell; music by Phoenix Military Band, "Recollections of the War," Beuyer; Historical paper, Miss Hannah Epright; singing, "America," schools and band; address, Jos. H. Baldwin, Esq.; music, "Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana," P. Mascagni; address, Dr. J. B. Forwood; music, "Remember Paoli," L. B. Vanderslice; benediction.

MANY TRAVELED THAT WAY.

On all the trains leaving West Chester for Malvern this morning there were numerous passengers whose hearts were filled with patriotic zeal, or who wished to meet old friends and listen to the music of the band. Many gave thanks that the day is not so cold as was that of last year, and all were well pleased with the outlook. Teams and bicycles were in demand at the places where these outfits are to be had for hire, and hacks from the points within driving distance of the grounds were kept going all through the morning.

Among those who left this borough at 10.22 were the following: Thomas W. Pierce and daughter (West Union), Thomas G. Pierce (orth High), Caleb Fitzsimmons, Richard Beebe (Kennett Square), Oliver Jackson, John Parry Joseph C. Keech, Hon. and Mrs. Plummer E. Jefferis, Eli Baldwin, John G. Moses, Ed. S. Darlington, Mrs. William H. Griffith, William Gunkle, Cornelius Downing, George C. Jackson.

On the grounds preparations were early begun. A new band stand had been erected and in front of the speakers' stand new seats had been placed for the audience.

People began arriving in small parties about nine o'clock, and wandered over the grounds, visiting the monuments, and watching the Committee on Decorations. This committee, which was busy throughout the morning, consisted of Harry Sloyer, Phoenixville; J. Jones Still and John Detwiler, of Malvern, who colors were liberally displayed about the draped the front of the speakers' stand grounds.

Although the sun shone brightly, a brisk air was blowing, and those who had come without wraps were compelled to shiver in silence or walk about to keep warm. The temperature was not so low as it was last year, but the atmosphere was far from being oppressively hot.

THE BATTERY ARRIVES.

About ten o'clock the Phoenix Military Band arrived and shortly afterward a detachment of about twenty-five men from Battery F, of Phoenixville. The band rendered a selection as soon as the members could assemble on a piece of rising ground near the flagstaff.

At 10.15 the flag was unfurled to the music of "Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Yankee Doodle," interspersed with volleys fired by the artillery, which fired a salute.

THE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

In the room belonging to the old Washington Troop, the meeting of the stockholders and the Directors of the Monument Association were held during the morning.

Colonel H. H. Gilkyson, of Phoenixville, occupied the chair, calling to order the stockholders' meeting first.

In the absence of the regular Secretary, James Monaghan, Esq., who was delayed in his arrival, Dr. J. K. Evans, of Malvern, was elected to fill the position temporarily.

The Chairman read a portion of the constitution, which stated that a meeting must be held annually on the parade grounds, or at some place adjacent to them, on September 20th, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors.

The election was immediately proceeded with and it resulted in the re-election of the old board, with two exceptions, Captain F. Marian Bean, of Battery C, was chosen in place of John Denithorne, deceased, and Captain S. M. Paxson, of Company M, West Chester, in place of Colonel Washabaugh, formerly commander of the Sixth Regiment. Colonel Washabaugh still remains a member of the Association, but it was thought best to have Captain Paxson as a Director, as he is at present a commanding officer. The Board of Directors, as organized at their meeting, which immediately followed, is thus:

Col. H. H. Gilkyson, President; Hon. Plummer E. Jefferis, Secretary; H. H. Quimby, Treasurer, Phoenixville; Captain Louis R. Walters, Captain Gibbons Gray Cornwell, West Chester; Captain Daniel H. McDevitt, Chester; Captain Samuel Dyer Clyde, Chester; Captain Walter Washabaugh, Media; Miss Mary I. Stille, West Chester; Mrs. Walter Morgan Sharpless, Media; James C. Sellers, Esq., West Chester; Horace L. Cheyney, of Cheyney; James Monaghan, Esq., Swarthmore; Major L. G. McCauley, Captain R. T. Cornwell, West Chester; N. H. Benjamin, Phoenixville; Edward Weir, Malvern; Joseph H. Coates, Berwyn; John Detwiler, G. Frank Irwin, H. Morgan Ruth, Duffryn Mawr.

At the business meeting of the Directors, very little was done except the election of officers, already mentioned. Treasurer Quimby accepted his re-election with a proviso that the Association pay for his bond. This was agreed to. This expense is \$7 or \$8 a year.

His report showed \$82 received in mem-

bership fees. The amount in the treasury at present is \$256.87. A bill of \$6 for badges was presented and ordered paid.

Among the other members of the Association are the following:

SOME OF THE OTHERS.

sociation present were these: Wesley M. Graham, Malvern; William Wayne, Jr., Paoli; N. H. Benjamin, Phoenixville; H. Morgan Ruth, Alfred Elliott, H. P. Gallagher, Dr. J. K. Evans, J. Jones Still, John Detwiler, Malvern; L. B. Vanderslice, Harry Sloyer, Phoenixville; Hon. and Mrs. Plummer E. Jeffers, Samuel Marshall, Miss Mary I. Stille, West Chester; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Sharpless, Media; George P. Caley, Malvern.

OTHERS PRESENT.

Among the visitors on the grounds were Mrs. Thomas R. Scull, Rev. A. J. Hughes, Walter Gilkyson, Miss Emily Vanderslice, Mrs. Harry Sloyer, Phoenixville; Mrs. Josephine Lawrence, Philadelphia; Mr. Ward, Mr. Webster, Nellie Irwin, Harry Berry, Mollie Holstein, Miss Jennie Jones, Mrs. F. D. Irwin, Misses Mary and Anna Knauer, Miss Ballie Ward, Miss Lillie Woodward, Ella Donagher, Alice Hewitt, Downingtown.

Charlestown township—Isaac Hampton and family.

Chester Springs—Colonel Austin K. Curtin, William Keech.

Glen-Loch—Miss Ellen Trimble, James Trimble, John Trimble, Frank Trimble, Bacton—George Smith and wife.

West Chester—Harry S. Ronk, Miss Abby A. Sharpless and mother, Moses Brown.

Chadds' Ford—Samuel Smiley and wife, Harry Smiley and wife, Park Smiley.

Paoli—Mrs. Sarah Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Higgins, Sarah Higgins, Miss Mary Farra, Harry Davis.

LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

Joseph H. Baldwin, Esq., Speaks of the Recent Troubles With Spain.

In the uniform of a soldier in Company I, Sixth Regiment, P. V., ex-District Attorney Joseph H. Baldwin spoke as follows:

It is certainly proper and fitting that annually we should assemble here in honor of the brave men whose lives were here sacrificed for the cause of liberty and independence. The sufferings which these men incurred, the privations and hardships which they endured have been valuable lessons to their posterity of the cost of independence and the true worth of American liberty. Paoli, indeed, is a historic spot, but there are two others in Chester county of equal importance, Birmingham and Valley Forge. The latter of recent date has received some attention by the State, but years fleet by and neither the nation nor State has seemed to consider old Birmingham, where first our Stars and Stripes were baptized in battle, of sufficient importance to erect a marble shaft in commemoration of the noble patriots who fell in that conflict. There is great danger of the important positions of this historic battle field being lost, in the near future, if some prominent marks are not placed there. The names, too, of those who participated in that conflict, so far as possible, should be inscribed on granite and placed upon that historic hill for the information of future generations, and as a fitting tribute to American patriotism. I sincerely hope the day is not distant when the public men of our nation and State will discover the importance of doing something to preserve this old battle field. The public press of the State could accomplish this end, should the editors of our valuable papers earnestly take hold of this matter. We are all proud of our Gettysburg, we should be equally proud of Paoli, Valley Forge and Birmingham. Let us do everything in our power to

teach our boys and girls that we honor and appreciate the noble and valiant deeds of our ancestors. There is no better way of inculcating into their young hearts the true spirit of patriotism.

There are unfortunately among us a class of people who are continually complaining and finding fault and endeavoring to draw back their more fortunate brethren, particularly those who have been more fortunate than themselves in their acquirements of this world's goods, or of men whom the people have placed in some public trust. Such people are frequently assailed as rascals and thieves by the chronic fault-finder, without satisfactory evidence to warrant it, and this chronic complainer finds willing brothers who are ready and anxious to spread the news. The Chief Magistrates of our nation rarely escape their abuse. And their undying efforts seem to be to array the poor against the rich. I think our late war with Spain will have done more to eradicate this thought from the minds of the American people than all the oratory combined between the two oceans. Imagine the consequence, should some orator endeavor to convince an audience of Rough Riders that Colonel Roosevelt is a dangerous man because he is the possessor of great riches; or take said orator into New York city for the purpose of convincing the people there that Lieut.-Colonel John Jacob Astor is not a patriotic American citizen, he having, at his own expense, equipped a regiment of men, and gone into the field with them and incurred the dangers incident to a soldier's life, when his country's honor was in peril. There is not an American citizen who would permit anything to be said against Miss Helen Gould, who seemed willing to sacrifice her entire fortune to relieve the suffering soldiers, a true, patriotic, American woman. There are scores of such examples, but I merely use these names to illustrate the fact that patriotism in America is confined to no particular class.

This same chronic complainer tells you that the people of the United States are degenerating; that we no longer have statesmen, naval officers, military men, war heroes. He points to Lincoln as an example of a war President, to Farragut as a naval officer, to Grant as a military general, to Cushing as an example of true heroism, all of whom we honor as examples of true American patriots. But we answer Mr. Complainer. We, too, have our McKinley, our Dewey, our Miles and our Hobson, to all of whom we direct the world's attention and point to them with pride as living monuments of American patriotism. All that we were in the past we are to-day. We are stronger and better to-day than yesterday, and you and I can assist in making the morrow better than to-day; and in every respect have we been keeping abreast with the progress of the world.

Look to the North, the East, the South or the West, you behold the country's solidity. It seems as though God had destined this war for the one purpose at least, that of solidifying our people. The people, and practically the whole people, south of the Mason and Dixon line were as loyal to our President and our flag as were the remaining people of the United States.

Let us this day resolve to banish these croakers who are attempting to create discord among our people and to array the poor against the rich from our society. Let us endeavor to impress our people with the fact that in America a man's class is determined by what he is, rather than by what he is worth. Young field was among the first to fall in the charge at El Caney, and the first to brush back the locks from his death-damp brow and drop a tear on his bier for his beloved mother was a cowboy, from the Western plains.

The rich and the poor endured the same hardships and incurred the same dangers for a common cause, and love of

country in this corner, as they have done in the past, and God grant it may so continue to be as long as our government endures.

REMEMBER PAOLI.

Here We Are, and There They Go—A Paper Read by Miss Hannah Eyrigh.

Fellow-citizens and Friends:—To-day is the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the massacre at Paoli, and we who are come together to commemorate the event, and to remember Paoli, stand on hallowed ground.

The story of that butchery, and of that one awful night of horror is more than a thrice-told tale, but because of a renewal of the flames of patriotism at this time, it is appropriate to tell the old, old story over again that it may refresh the memories of the older persons present, and fasten it more firmly in the minds of the young.

The year 1777 saw two distinct campaigns. One was the invasion of Burgoyne from the North by way of Lakes Champlain and George into New York. His object was to cut New England off from the rest of the colonies, and thus the more speedily conquer them and end the war. His campaign ended disastrously to the British with the battle of Saratoga, which is considered one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

They then turned their attention to the Middle States. These States were richer, were more plentiful in Tories, and were more tempting in several ways, so the British troops to the number of eighteen thousand embarked on the fleet of Lord Howe and put to sea, their destination being unknown to General Washington, who remained for many days in painful uncertainty about it. At last the expedition was heard from; their fleet had sailed up Chesapeake Bay, the troops had been landed and a march commenced against Philadelphia. Washington hastened to dispute their progress and with the main part of his army took a position at Cnadds' Ford, on Brandywine Creek, where on the eleventh of September a battle was fought which ended in the defeat of the Americans, who after the battle retreated by different roads toward Chester and being joined by Washington the united army marched toward Philadelphia.

The story of how Washington tried unsuccessfully to save Philadelphia has often been told and will be told again, so we will pass over all the details of the marching and skirmishing until we come to the 17th of September, three days before the butchery here. On that date, General Wayne was detached from the main force and with his division of 1500 men and four field pieces was instructed to unite with General Smallwood, who commanded the Maryland Militia. Wayne was ordered to harass and annoy the enemy for the purpose of arresting his progress toward the Schuylkill until the Americans had crossed.

Wayne, as history informs us, kept faithful watch and reported twice during the forenoon of the 19th to General Washington, describing the condition of affairs, fully believing that the enemy did not know of his whereabouts. The enemy did not move as was expected, but on the twentieth Wayne received what he believed to be reliable information that the British commander would take up his line of march for the Schuylkill at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. Wayne sent Colonel Chambers as a guide to General Smallwood, then near the White Horse, to conduct him to the place of the encampment.

Although the British commander did not know where the forces under Wayne lay, there were Tories residing in the neighborhood who did, and by these he was informed of the precise locality and of the nature of the approaches to it. He at once sent General Grey to surprise and cut off Wayne, a service of a

dangerous character, as Wayne's corps was known for its stubborn and desperate conduct in flight.

General Grey, guided by his Tory aid, marched from his encampment near Howellville up the Swede's Ford road to what is now known as the Valley Store. He then proceeded south on the Longford Road to near the Warren Tavern. From there he moved cautiously through

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

the woods and up the ravine through the South Valley Hill, near the present borough of Malvern. Tradition names two men who were accused of guiding General Grey to this place, one being a Peter Mather and the other a man of the name of Dempsey.

After hearing the paper read here last year I should exonerate Mather, and for the sake of his descendants I am glad that we do not know the traitor.

The night was dark and the surrounding woodland made it still darker. The attack was made by bayonets and light horseman's swords only, in a most ferocious and merciless manner. It is needless for me to review the butchery, neither wounded nor sick were spared and many were killed after all resistance on their part had ceased—some on their knees begging for mercy. Of the fifty-three mangled dead who were found on the field, neither history nor tradition, so far as I know, has preserved to us the name of one, but their ashes rest here in peace, and it is enough to say that they laid down their lives for their country, and greater love hath no man than this. Tradition has it that one soldier's name was MacCrees, who in some part of the woods crawled under a brush heap. The British soldiers trampled this heap of brush, thrust their bayonets down through it and left it, saying that there was no rebel rabbit there. When they had gone away he crawled out unhurt; fortunately his coat was lined with red so he quickly turned it wrong side out and in the confusion was mistaken for a British soldier and thus escaped. His great-grandson's daughter also told me the story of her ancestor with pardonable pride.

Among those who came the next morning to help bury the dead was one James Neilley, who was born in the County Antrim, in the North of Ireland, in 1750. He emigrated to this country about 1758, and in 1775 married a Mary Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, a Tory of Lower Merion, Montgomery county. This James and Mary Neilley lived in a log house near Berwyn which is still standing and occupied by James and Mary Neilley, a grandson and granddaughter of the first James and Mary. Their oldest son and first child was born on the day of the Battle of Brandywine, and was just nine days old at the time of the massacre. James Neilley started up to help care for the wounded and bury the dead. His young wife was sick and possibly a little nervous and she cried about the cold soil coming in contact with the dead soldier's faces, so she arose, went to her linen closet, took out her linen sheets, cut them into squares and handed him the bundle, charging him to lay the squares of linen over their dead faces, and if there were not enough to go around he must be sure to put their coats over them. He did so, and at intervals all through the cold winter while our army was at Valley Forge they made mush and in their cellar they fed the hungry soldiers mush and cider. The same house, the same cellar, the same rock in the cellar, the same cellar door by which they went in and out are still there to be seen, but the brave-hearted patriotic couple, who were my great-grandfather and great-grandmother, lie in one grave over in the Great Valley Presbyterian Burial Ground. The son, born on the day of the Battle of Brandy-

wine was my grandfather. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and the haversack which he carried is still in my possession.

For forty years after the massacre the spot was marked only by a pile of stones, but on September 20th, 1817, the Republican Artillerists of Chester county, aided by their fellow-citizens, erected a monument.

For a period of more than twenty-five years from this time Paoli was remembered. The militia companies met here as well as large concourses of people, and my father used to boast that it was a rare occurrence for a member of the Pennsylvania Guards to be absent. The muster roll of the Pennsylvania Guards attached to the First Regiment of Chester county militia mustered here September 20th, 1831, is as follows:

John Morgan, Captain.

John Boyers, First Lieutenant.

Archibald Grey, Second Lieutenant.

Isaac Hawke, Ensign.

Robert Neilley, First Sergeant.

Preston Morris, Second Sergeant.

William Swearer, Third Sergeant.

James Melon, Fourth Sergeant.

Barnett Rapp, Hugh McWilliams,

Jacob Rossiter, Edward Brooke,

Joel Mattson, John Molder, Jr.,

Nicholas Bean, Lloyd Fellon,

William Rossiter, Simon Levan,

John Hawke, Jesse Weller,

Nathan Hawke, Morton Hampton,

Jacob Hawke, William Cain,

Adam Rennard, Edward Snyder,

Henry Rennard, Daniel Howard,

John Wersler, Samuel Vanleer,

Benj. Houseman, Martin Shaub,

John Robinson, John McLaughlin,

Jesse Hawke, John Force,

David Conway, Jonas Buzzard,

Jacob Knouse, David Schofield,

Henry Force, Joseph Rowan,

Jonathan Crozier, Thomas Robinson,

Joseph Gamble, Samuel Rice,

Samuel P. Roberts, Jacob Rapp,

Morton Tompkins, Barnett Rossiter,

Chas. Epright, Thomas Snyder,

Charles Lewis, Jesse Moore,

Samuel Strunk, Robt. Williamson,

Augustus Houseman, Elijah Wersler,

John Morad, Geo. Houseman,

John T. Heath, Joseph Morad,

Martin Molster, Edward Norton.

Every one of these answered to his name.

On the one hundredth anniversary, September 20th, 1877, a new monument was erected by the citizens of the two counties. On that day the late Abram Fetters, of Upper Uwchlan, interested himself to find out how many were present then who had been at the unveiling of the first monument sixty years before. He found only three, General Hartman, Henry Udderzook and Samuel Epright, and these three have since gone.

Such is the story of Paoli as I have read it and as I have heard it from my forefathers. I have made no attempt to go into the details of the movements of either army or the massacre, but I ask now, Who shall remember Paoli? Why shall they remember Paoli, and how shall they be taught to remember Paoli? First, who shall remember Paoli? The children in our public schools; these being free to all and open to all, are the gateways to public intelligence and the best security to the liberties of the people and to the freedom of the State. Why shall they remember Paoli?

My friends, the boys and girls are standing in our midst with the same old watchword of Paoli on their lips and in their growth; they are saying "Here we are," and are pointing to the middle-aged and to the old, to you and to me and saying, "There they go," and because I want the boys and girls of my country to grow up into thinking, earnest citizens, and as whatever we wish to see in a community or in the life of the nation must first be instilled into the minds of the children, and as the future Presidents and Governors and law-makers are to-day in our schools, if we wish

to teach them to abhor the lack of principle in the traitor who led General Grey here and to place him a class with Benedict Arnold, just where he belongs, and to classify General Grey with the Spanish butcher, Weyler, they must remember Paoli. Dr. Winship has well said, "Three months ago the world had little respect for the American navy and we had less. To-day our navy has the admiration of every nation, with Spain leading the bowing hosts. The American school has made the American navy. Not a man on one of those ships occupied a post so humble that he had not a fair education. The American school had laid its hand on every one of those boys and the eye that aimed the gun, the hand that held the wheel, the arm that heaved the coal had behind it the American school." This and more must continue. The prime object of our public schools is to make good citizens. Now, to be a good citizen a man must be intelligent as to his duties and responsible as to his obligations, and how can these boys become intelligent voters unless they are taught the rights and duties of citizenship? Their parents are not always able and there is no way left than for the teacher to take up the work and to fuse all that come under her influence with a common sympathy and a love for the country that educates and protects him.

The boy of to-day will be the citizen of the near future, and in our country where the citizen is the sovereign, he will be called upon to rule, and the time in which he is journeying on toward citizenship is the time to teach him how to rule. He arrives at the age of twenty-one and there is a strange man in the house. He is a citizen in a triple sense of the town, of the State, of the nation. He holds in his hand the ballot which he ought to cast for his country's welfare, but more often it is cast as the party boss directs. He has before him problems of immigration, of annexation, of tariff, of labor, of finance, of foreign and domestic policy, and what are we doing to prepare him for all this? Just the regular routine of study. This is good and necessary, but every child should leave the grammar school, yea, the ungraded country school, with some idea of the duties and functions of a voter. So in order to teach our boys and girls to become intelligent voters and citizens, I would bring them face to face with the historic places of our country, of which Paoli is but a type, and I would impress upon them not only the greatness of dying for one's country, but the greatness that is still greater, that of living for one's country.

Again, I would remember Paoli because of our foreign-born population. These come to us from monarchical countries and about the only idea that many of them have of liberty is lawlessness. Their children are in our schools saying, "Here we are." In a few years these children will be men and will sit in our legislative halls and make laws for you and me to keep, and now is the time to teach them a respect for law and a loyalty to country.

How shall they be taught to remember Paoli. First, I should bring the children to see Paoli. I would not bring only the children who live near, but the children in the remote corners of our country should come and hear its story and hold a Patriot's Day here in this grove and directors should see that they got here. And if a teacher cannot get enough enthusiasm now to assist in such an exercise, when will she find the occasion? Besides this, I would introduce American classics, patriotic songs, and because in these days of juvenile books mothers have forgotten the old art of story-telling every school house should ring with the noble lives and deeds of our fathers, and from the lips of every teacher should come instruction in the line of loyal devotion to the spirit of our American institutions until every boy and girl were not only sprinkled with

but thoroughly baptized into them, and until he should love them with a love passing that which he had for home and mother. A single generation of such teaching moved not by blind partisanship, but by intelligent views of right and duty will go far toward training up our youth to be thoughtful patriots, knowing their country's history, its glory so that he may serve her faithfully, whether in her councils or in her defence.

So I would say let us remember Paoli, not in a spirit of vindictiveness or retaliation, not with any spread-eagle sentiment for our country, but with a firm adherence to the principles of our government and an unswerving loyalty to the faith once delivered to us by the fathers of our Republic.

THOUSANDS GATHER ON PAOLI FIELD.

The Largest Crowd Ever Present on a Week-day Was in Attendance This Year.

COL. M'CLURE WAS AT HIS BEST.

All the Orators of the Occasion Spoke Well, and Patriotic Enthusiasm Reached High Tide—All the Wars in Which Our Nation Has Taken Part Were Recalled, and Lessons Were Drawn, Showing That Everyone Has Had Beneficial Effects — A Lady Speaker Cheered to the Echo.

It has been several years since Paoli Monument Grounds has accommodated so large a crowd as it did yesterday. Only once, the season the celebration occurred on Sunday, was the attendance near so great. No less than three thousand people were on the grounds. They seemed to have come from far and near to celebrate the 121st anniversary of the massacre, which has made the place famous. The weather was all that could have been desired and in spite of dusty roads carriage after carriage drove in from the roadway until the fences around the grounds were lined with teams.

During the morning the Phoenix Military Band gave a concert of fine selections and Battery F, from Phoenixville, fired the salute to the flag.

EXERCISES OF THE AFTERNOON.

It was not until afternoon that the regular programme was carried out. By that time hundreds, probably thousands, of people were upon the grounds, and men, women, children and babes seemed all bent upon having a good time.

The crowd packed densely around the speaker's stand and long before the hour for meeting persons were compelled to remain standing.

After the Phoenix Military Band had rendered its opening selection, Col. H. H. Gilkyson, President of the Memorial Association, called the meeting to order. His address in full appears in another column.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM WAYNE, JR.,
INTRODUCED.

Stepping forward William Wayne, Jr.,

who had been introduced by Col. Gilkyson, said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I thank you very much for this honor. I have promised the committee that I would not make a speech. That, however, does not prevent me aiding and abetting others, and it gives me pleasure to introduce to you Rev. A. J. Hughes, of Phoenixville.

Rev. Mr. Hughes pronounced the invocation, making a fervent prayer in which the country's needs were strongly presented.

The pupils of the public schools of Malvern, led by Miss Calvert, of Media, their musical director, sang very sweetly "The Stars and Stripes Forever," with cornet accompaniment by a member of the band.

COLONEL M'CLURE SPEAKS.

The chief speaker of the afternoon, Col. A. K. McClure, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Many persons present had come especially that they might have the pleasure of seeing and hearing the well-known editor of the Times. They saw an elderly gentleman, with snowy hair and a most kindly expression. His bearing and address were dignified, but so clear and concise was his language that even those at quite a distance from the stand were able to hear his words.

He referred to the place and the occasion as one of a most inspiring character, and claimed for Paoli a wonderful influence upon the life of the nation. It was the lesson of that massacre, he said, that was the true cause of the recent war with Spain. America could no longer refrain from teaching the lesson that barbarous warfare can no longer be tolerated, and in loosing Spain's grip on her tyrannically governed possessions, she in a measure wiped from the page of the world's history the stain of "Paoli."

John O. K. Roberts, Esq., of Phoenixville, whose reputation as a vocalist is well known to many Chester countians, sang with power and expression, "E Pluribus Unum," and was roundly applauded.

THE FINANCES APPEALED FOR.

Colonel Gilkyson appealed for the finances of the Association, saying that his office in this respect is somewhat like the negro preacher at camp meeting. He did not propose to take up a collection, but he did suggest that the people who were apparently enjoying the exercises of the day might desire to do something toward assisting in defraying the expenses of the occasion. In this case they could easily gratify their desire by visiting the small pavilion on the grounds where badges and other mementoes were for sale.

THE NATION'S COURSE.

Captain Gibbons Gray Cornwell, of Company I, was introduced as one of the soldiers of to-day and in a forcible speech addressed the audience. Man, he said, can only think of man, but the study of many individuals gives a knowledge of mankind at large. So it is with nations. The stress of circumstances pushes aside the individual. When she declared war with Spain, the United States was inspired with no selfish motives. She was inspired by no desire for conquest or for extension of her boundaries. She did not make war on Spain because that nation had control of certain lands which were desirable, and if she has set aside the cherished doctrines of Washington and Monroe, it has been because she is following the path down which all hands are pointing.

If it should follow that this nation, founded on the principle that all men are born free and equal, shall be convicted of wrong doing, it will be because of the surplus of humanity, rather than from motives of greed or selfishness.

Captain Cornwell's address was brief

but full of strong points.

"Recollections of the War," by the band consisted of a number of familiar patriotic airs, which the people thoroughly enjoyed.

MISS EPRIGHT CHEERED.

The historical paper, read by Miss Hannah Epright, the principal of the Malvern Public Schools, was a comprehensive account of the two campaigns of 1777 and of the events which led up to the massacre at Paoli. As one of her ancestors had been among those who assisted in burying the dead left on the field, she had heard many of the particulars of that fearful scene through family tradition, as well as from the pages of history. Her paper was published in full in yesterday's edition of the News.

At the close of this most excellent paper, Colonel Gilkyson stepped forward and proposed "Three cheers for Miss Epright." They were given with a will and the veteran teacher descended the steps under a rousing applause.

When the school children and the band struck up "America," the audience rose en masse and joined in the singing.

GIVE BIRMINGHAM RECOGNITION.

A spirited address by Joseph H. Baldwin, Esq., urged the equal rights of Valley Forge and Birmingham with Paoli in the reverence of the nation. At Valley Forge the State has erected a monument but at Birmingham the old meeting house is almost the only object which recalls the battle in which the Stars and Stripes were first baptized in battle, and he urged that a monument of suitable style and design be erected there. Mr. Baldwin reviewed the heroes of the past but set against them the names of Dewey, Hobson, Roosevelt and Miss Helen Gould. He refuted the charge that the rich are arrayed against the poor, calling up incidents in the recent campaign in which men of all classes camped and fought side by side. Mr. Baldwin's address was also given in full yesterday.

A LETTER FROM SIGSBEE.

The President, when the band had finished one of its delightful selections, read a brief note from Captain Sigbee, commander of the ill-fated Maine, regretting that repairs to his present warship, the Texas, as well as private matters, prevented his accepting an invitation to be present on this occasion.

"Remember Paoli," composed by L. B. Vanderslice, leader of the band, was rendered as the last selection on the regular programme, and the benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Linn Bowman.

Almost immediately the company began to break up and to move off in groups, or to drive off over the highway, where the dense clouds of dust almost blinded and choked the people.

A few of those on the ground yesterday in addition to the list already published were as follows.

Captain R. T. Cornwell and wife, Mrs. P. E. Jefferis, Miss Gheen, West Chester; Miss Fellers, Glen-Loch; Christian Lapp and family, Valley; Miss Aida T. Evans, Willistown; S. D. Ramsey Esq., Miss Eleanore Ramsey, Edgar Lewis, Miss Mary Hayes, Miss Lorena Matlack, Edward M. McFadden, A. Wayne Elliott, Superintendent F. P. Bye, John G. Embree, George S. Zane, Mrs. C. Arthur Speakman (Brooklyn, N. Y.), Miss Abbie Parker, Mrs. John A. Rupert and daughter, Mrs. Fitzsimmons and children, Miss Laura M. Cox, William Taylor, Harry Baldwin, Jesse Jones.

COL. GILKYSON'S SPEECH.

What He Said Yesterday on the Paoli Monument Grounds.

It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Paoli Memorial Association to once more welcome you to these historic grounds. For three consecutive years we have assembled here for the purpose

of paying tribute to the immortal dead who rest here, and for the last two years you have come by invitation of the Paoli Memorial Association. This Association arrogates to itself no rights of hospitality, nor of eminent domain, not possessed by every citizen of Chester and Delaware counties. It is simply an organization banded together from patriotic motives, whose object is to awaken and keep alive an interest in Paoli, believing that the liberality which prompted the original owners of this tract to deed it to the military organizations of Chester and Delaware counties calls for an earnest and continuous response from the patriotism of all citizens in preserving this gift from the hands of vandals and in making it a spot where all may desire to come.

Our preparations for your entertainment have never been elaborate, but we have always sought to have them in keeping with the time and the occasion. The thought of all who gather here every year must be substantially the same; the text of every speaker must be identical—the hardships and sudden death of those who gave up their lives here that this nation should not perish from the earth. But from that thought and from that text spring all those broad and noble lessons of patriotism and love, and appreciation of one's country, which must rise in the heart of every true American as he stands upon this hallowed spot.

It is to awaken these thoughts and to keep them alive that we have asked you here and have prepared this very modest entertainment for your pleasure. The booming of cannon, the sound of martial music, the voice of oratory and the sweeter voices of children are all blended for one great purpose—to point out to all of us and to impress upon the minds of all that the liberty and prosperity which we enjoy to-day was brought by self-sacrifice and death.

We are glad to see many here; each year it seems to me the number increases, until in a few years what is now a labor of love and patriotism upon the part of a few in bringing you together, will be the spontaneous patriotic act of the multitude who will come unasked and uninvited. This is the end aimed at by the Paoli Memorial Association.

As we stood here together in the September sunshine just one year ago how little we dreamed of the momentous events that would crowd upon us before we should meet here again to-day; of the vital issues that would confront us as a nation; of the grave and irrevocable decisions we should be compelled to make. Decisions that would alter our whole outlook, recast our international relations, and perhaps change our entire destiny as a nation, and by which we should be judged for all time. Truly we have been making history fast within the space of one short year.

And we of this epoch-making time, standing here in the sweep of events, in the closing days of this wonderful century, may well pause and turn back for an hour to the heroes of '76. To the men of those times who have made these times possible to us, and among the men associated with these times stands that central figure of one of the bravest and noblest patriots of that age—General Anthony Wayne—brave, dashing, reckless of his own life, but careful of those under him; the friend of Washington and the beloved of the whole army. General Anthony Wayne stands out pre-eminently from Revolutionary history as a hero among heroes.

In the shifting, changing scenes of a new country, generation after generation leaves the homes of their fathers and finds newer homes in untried lands. This is the inevitable result of the spirit of progress and of development unknown to older countries. Hence it is seldom that we find descendants unto

The third and fourth generation dwelling in the homes of their fathers. But when we do, and that ancestor is one whom history has taught us to revere, we feel like doing honor to him and to the gentlemanly traits of character which have descended to him through a long line of gentlemen. We have with us to-day a lineal descendant of General Anthony Wayne, living upon the ancestral acres and moving among the scenes made historic by the presence of his forefather. It seems fitting and proper and it is with great pleasure that I suggest the name of William Wayne, Jr., to preside over this meeting, and I now have the pleasure of introducing that gentleman to you.

COL. M'CLURE'S ADDRESS.

Some of the Leading Points Which He So Forcefully Presented.

In opening his address at the Paoli Monument Grounds yesterday, Col. A. K. McClure said that he had prepared no set speech for the occasion. Any one who could not be inspired by such a gathering, in such a place, would be incapable of inspiration.

Every life, every historical incident has its lesson for some one.

The silent influence of the song "Home, Sweet Home," has been more profound than many a deed which has been heralded through the length and breadth of the land. The speaker said that he would rather be the author of "Home, Sweet Home," than of the Declaration of Independence. Both these masterpieces will live for centuries, but the world probably owes more to Payne than to Jefferson. Just as is the influence of a simple song or a quiet life upon those who come in contact with them, so in the annals of history, Paoli stands forth in bold character. Comparatively few men were engaged in that bloody conflict. The struggle lasted but a few hours, but it has gone down to posterity as the greatest blot on the page of England's history, and for that outrage to humanity General Grey will ever be held responsible. In this action alone of all the battles of the Revolution quarter was denied the men and they were struck down many times long after all struggle on their part had ceased, and when they were on their knees begging for mercy.

But Paoli taught the world a great lesson. It taught that barbarity in warfare can not be permitted in Christian lands and when the United States demanded of Spain that she loose her hold on the tyrannically governed colonies, she but fulfilled the obligation laid upon her by that midnight struggle long ago.

NO FLEET THERE.

In a mirth-provoking manner Col. McClure gave what he designated as the true history of the recent Spanish campaign. When the American fleet went at the Spanish fleet, he said, they found there was no Spanish fleet there. The vessels that were not sunk fled as fast as paddle wheels and sails could carry them.

The Spanish sailors and soldiers were not lacking in bravery. They were bold enough and loyal enough to go to the bottom of the sea with their vessels, but they were so sure that they were going to be whipped that they thought they were defeated almost before they were fired on.

At the battle of Santiago the conflict on the first day was entirely and de-

cisively against the Americans and General Shafter fully expected to be obliged to withdraw his troops from their position. But lo and behold! when the army awoke up the next morning they learned through the Madrid papers that the Spanish had sustained an overwhelming defeat, so Shafter decided to remain where he was. We were undoubtedly beaten on that memorable day, as we ought to have been because of our weak position and small force, but the Spanish were so demoralized that they did not know when they were victorious.

The speaker described Schley's chase after the Cristobol Colon, which he fully expected would demolish his own smaller battle ship, and amusingly depicted that gallant commander's surprise when he found that the Spanish did know how to manage a good ship when they had one.

The recent war, he said, had found the world at large looking with some disdain upon the American navy, and we ourselves looking upon it with even more contempt than did the world at large, but the events of the past few months have proved it to be a mighty power, upheld by gallant officers and men. The splendid conduct of the war and the humanity by which it was marked have done much to wipe out the stain of Paoli from the world's history and have been the carrying out of the great lesson here taught.

When the war opened the United States had no thought of acquiring territory, but recent events have placed upon her shoulders responsibilities which she cannot shirk without being false to the lesson taught by the tragedy enacted on the spot where his hearers were gathered, and the speaker prophesied that any political party which should advocate the furling of the Stars and Stripes in any land in which it has been unfurled will be destined to immediate and complete annihilation.

From *News*

West Chester Pa

Date *Sept. 23. 1898*

BYGONES RETOUCED.

Threads of the Past Woven Into Stories for To-Day.

Going through that old West Chester Directory of fifty years ago is interesting to any one who recalls the names of those prominent in our town back in those days. We run down a few memoranda of statistics:

The churches of our town then were the Baptist at its present location, with Rev. Robert Lowry, Pastor; R. Maris Frame, Uriah V. Pennypacker, E. P. Worrall and Payne Gould, Deacons, and E. P. Worrall, R. Maris Frame, William A. Taylor, George Fitzsimmons and Payne Gould, Trustees. All of the above are now deceased with the exception of the ever-popular Pastor, Rev. Robert Lowry, who is a resident of Plainfield, N. J.

First Presbyterian Church with Rev. Wm. E. Moore, as Pastor. The Elders were Henry Flemming, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, P. Frazer Smith, Lambert Clark and William F. Wyers, and the Trustees were Henry Flemming, William Williamson, John Marshall, William Apple, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, P. Frazer Smith, B. Franklin Pyle and Francis Parkc. All of the above have been called hence with the exception of the well-remembered Pastor, Wm. E. Moore, now of Columbus, Ohio, and whose appearance in his old pulpit one morning last spring caused the large church to be filled to the doors, many strange faces appearing in the congregation, faces of those who had listened to Mr. Moore when he was stationed here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had as its Pastor Rev. M. D. Kurtz. The Stewards were Cheyney Nields, John H. Sweney, James Sweney, John Lent, William Ingram, Caleb J. Matlack and T. C. Rodgers, and the Trustees were William Ingram, John H. Sweney, James Sweney, Cheyney Nields and John Lent. All of these men have been called hence with the exception of Steward Caleb J. Matlack, who now resides on North Church street, as faithful in his membership as he was forty years ago.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was on West Gay street, the present Armory Building. Its Rector was Rev. William Newton, later the Rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church and who died a few years ago. The Wardens were Lewis Brinton and Dr. J. H. Bradford, and the Vestry comprised Dr. William Darlington, Olof Strömberg, George W. Pearce, James H. Bull, David Meconkey, Minshall B. Broomhall, Thomas B. Jacobs, Henry S. Evans and Henry Buckwalter. As with the others there is the single survivor—James H. Bull who remains with us.

St. Agnes Church had as its Pastor Father John F. Pendergrast, and a popular man he was in his flock and in the community.

The two Friends Meetings were then in the same location they are now. Ministers at the High Street Meeting are given as Stephen Paschall, Ann Jackson and Sarah Hoopes, and those at the Chestnut Street Meeting as John Wood and Hannah Gibbons.

Zion A. M. E. Church was the only one in charge of the colored people. Its location was down opposite Everhart's Grove. Its Pastor was Rev. John M. Brown. No other officers are given to it.

The list of schools in our town forty years ago was quite a formidable one and compares favorably with the schools of to-day. The public school system was represented by the Barnard Street School, now the Denny Tag Company's building, and the colored school, a small one-story structure which stood on the south side of Barnard street, about midway between Church and Darlington streets. The Directors were Henry Sharpless, Dr. Jesse C. Green, R. Maris Frame, Benjamin Bates, Washington Townsend and Minshall B. Broomhall. Dr. Green alone remains to give us reminiscences of school incidents of those days. The other schools were Bolmar's Institute for young men where now is the Convent; Miss Barclay's select school on West Miner street; Miss Emma

Dennis' primary school on West Gay street; Aunt Hannah Embree's primary school, corner of Church and Barnard; Miss Mary C. Pratt's school for young ladies, in the rear of the present Post Office building; Thomas B. Jacobs' school for boys out in Portico Row; Miss E. W. Richards' school for young ladies on East Gay street; Students' Home, a school for young ladies in the Turk's Head Hotel building, conducted by Isabella B. Butler and Sarah Hughes; the West Chester Female Seminary, conducted by the Misses Evans, where now is the Reformed Episcopal Church; the West Chester Academy on West Gay street, William F. Wyers, Principal. The trustees of the Academy were Joseph J. Lewis, Dr. William Darlington, John W. Townsend, Dr. Isaac Thomas, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, John Marshall, Washington Townsend, Joseph Hemphill and Joseph P. Wilson, and the Friends' School on North Church street.

The borough was governed by Joseph P. Wilson as Chief Burgess; William B. Waddell, Second Burgess; William Ingram, George Brinton, Lewis W. Shields, Robert Mercer and Samuel S. Heed, Assistant Burgesses. The Borough Treasurer was William S. Kirk; Superintendent of Water Pipes, William Apple; Street Commissioner, Paschall Cope; Constable and Clerk of Market, Gus. A. McCartney; Lamp Lighters, William Lynch and Andrew Ferrell.

The Bank of Chester County was the only bank. Its officers were President, Dr. William Darlington; Cashier, William W. Jefferis; Assistant Cashier and Paying Teller, John W. Torrey; Receiving Teller, William S. Kirk; Directors, Dr. William Darlington, Smith Sharpless, Richard M. Thomas, Dr. Isaac Thomas, Jacob B. Morgan, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, George Brinton, John Marshall, William Darlington, Esq., William Windle, Joel Hawley, Joseph Dowdall and Joseph P. Wilson. Discount days and hours of opening and closing were the same as at present, but they did not have the same holidays they do now. Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas were the only days they closed. Now they close in addition New Year's day, 22d of February, election days, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Labor Day and Saturday afternoon for about four or five months in the year.

There were two libraries, a Horticultural Society, three fire companies, an Odd Fellows' Lodge, a Cabinet of Natural Science, a Police Association, The Crank and Dasher, a literary club, a Female Bible Society, a Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, the Club, Agricultural Society and Medical Society.

The Post Office was on Gay street, with William A. Moore as Postmaster. It was open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m., and from 12 to 1 o'clock on Sundays. There were two mails each way daily by rail between here and Philadelphia and one by stage.

The only railroad was the West Chester and Philadelphia road leaving from the depot on East Gay street. Trains left daily except Sunday, at 7.30 a. m. and 3 p. m.; fare 75 cents. We had a stage to Reading leaving every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, passing Oakland, Lionville, Eagle, Wallace, Log's, Morantown, Joanna Furnace

and Hackersville. Through fare \$2.00. The Cochranville stage left tri-weekly, via Marshallton, Embreeville, Unionville, Doe Run and Gum Tree. The New Holland stage went via Downingtown, Gal-lagherville, Brick Tavern, Brandywine Manor, Rockville and Waynesburg. The Wilmington stage was tri-weekly, and the Philadelphia stage was daily.

These old-time days are interesting to recall, and the above list of names will bring back to our recollection a host of the once prominent people of our town, whom it won't do any harm to bring to the front once more.

From, *Advance*

Kennett Square Pa.

Date, *Sep. 24th 1898*

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE HAMMER AND TROWEL.

I propose now to give some account of some of those who have been licensed by the court to keep a public house long and familiarly known as the "Hammer and Trowel" tavern, and some facts in connection therewith.

As already stated this dated back probably several years prior to 1739, when Wm. Carpenter probably had an ale house thereabout. In 1739 he petitioned the court for license, representing that he had kept an ale house for a year past, and desiring to be allowed to sell "beer and cyder and keep a public house of entertainment the ensuing year." Allowed.

Nov. 23d, 1739, George Chandler put in his petition for license: "I having lately purchased a house & small piece of land in the township of New Garden where William Carpenter now dwells, which stands very convenient for a house of entertainment, & no public house kept near it,—sickness & other misfortunes having brought your petitioner to such a poor condition that he is not able to do hard work, & having a wife and a charge of small children," &c. This application for license, backed by ten representative citizens of the township, was not allowed.

Whether the tired and thirsty travellers were unable to get refreshments at that place in the next three or four years I have not been able to learn.

In the winter of 1741 William Reid petitioned the court for a license. His application was endorsed by thirty-five of his

neighbors, and backed by a supplementary petition from Nottingham, with more than a score of signers. The application was ordered to be laid over to the Summer term. The result has not been handed down to me.

August 31st, 1742, he again presented his petition, being located by the Great Road from Conestoga to Christiana Creek & New Castle where the road from Brandywine to Nottingham crosses the same. No house being nearer on the said Great Road than fifteen miles." To this petition over twenty names were signed. It was supplemented by one from Nottingham signed by as many more names of her citizens "desiring a public house between John Frew's, (New London) and Archibald McNeill's, (the Anvil) which is not less than twelve miles. Disallowed. [So marked.]

Although this application was apparently not granted, yet William Reid, in a petition to the court bearing date August 30, 1743, says. "Having at last August court obtained your Honour's Recommendation for a license, to keep a Publick House of Entertainment for the selling of Wine, Rum, Beer, Sider and other strong liquors" am desirous for the renewal of the same for another year. This application, backed by twenty-four signers, was allowed.

Thus under difficulties was William Reid licensed at this place, and which was annually renewed by him to the court until 1748.

Stephen White having purchased the place "where William Reed kept, a license was annually allowed him till 1753, about which period of time he was dispossessed of the property by the sheriff. Elizabeth Ring became the owner and her husband, Nathaniel Ring, procured the license which was annually renewed to him for ten years. Thus it had acquired the name of Ring's tavern.

From 1764 to '69 Simon Woodrow was the licensed keeper of the house.

In 1769 Sarah Baldwin was the applicant for license at "formerly Nathaniel Ring's, the old and accustomed tavern, &c., "Ship," property of Elizabeth Ring." Her application was granted and in the following year was renewed, but in 1771 was not allowed. It was about this time that the sign of the "Ship" was hung out to catch the eye of the weary traveller.

Nathaniel Ring died in 1766. In 1772 the place was rented to Stephen Anderson, who obtained a license at the Ship, formerly Nathaniel Ring's. In the following year he appears to have purchased the property from Elizabeth Ring and license was continued to him annually for some years, but how many the records fail to show, but it is quite probable that he continued to dispense the ardent to the needy till about the close of the war when he was, (as elsewhere stated) tried and convicted of high treason and his property forfeited to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Whether in the two decades next following this summary action the "Ship" continued to be kept as a public house I have no means of knowing to a certainty, but there is much

son for supposing that it had been so kept open much of that time to accommodate travellers.

In 1784 Dr. James Hutchinson sold the premises unto Enoch Betts. He appears to have had license in that and the year next following.

Then Joseph Gray became the landlord and secured the license in four successive years. In 1790 and for the six years next following Thomas McDaniel, under the cloak of a license catered to the wants of the dry and hungry eaters in. It was during this period that the sign of the "Hammer and Trowel" was first hung out to lure the passer-by to stop in. By this name it is still well known though its title has several times been changed for a short time.

Tradition has it that before it came to be known as the Hammer and Trowel it had the title of the "Billet," but I fail to find any confirmation of this story.

In 1792 the property passed into the hands of Hugh Thompson of the city of Wilmington in whom and his son, Allen Thompson, it remained until 1835.

The first three years and perhaps for a longer time George Copeland, jr., had it rented and kept it a licensed house.

The following year 1782, Major Parr sold 64 acres of the property with the mansion unto Dr. James Hutchinson for the consideration £275, 4s, equal to about \$976 25 Pennsylvania currency, subject to the herebefore mentioned ground rent and under the proportionate part of the yearly quitrent or quitrents due or accruing for the hereby granted premises to the chief proprietor or proprietors of the fee therein."

In the same or the following year "James Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, practitioner of physics, and Lydia, his wife," by indenture conveyed the same messuage and premises unto "Jonathan Dickson, Seargant," of the same city in fee—subject to the aforesaid ground rents.

In a short time after the execution of the aforesaid indenture "Jonathan Dickinson, of the city of Philadelphia, seargent, with Margaret, his wife, by Deed Poll endorsed on the back of the above recited Indenture re-conveyed the same messuage and land back unto James Hutchinson M. D., subject to the annual delivery of the wheat aforesaid."

About 1785 or '6, Dr. James Hutchinson and wife Lydia disposed of the same premises unto Enoch Betts. In the winter of 1788 Ezekiel Leonard, sheriff, sold Enoch Betts out and Joshua Jackson, of the city of Wilmington, Delaware, became the purchaser, he held possession until 1792, though never occupied by them. In that year he and his wife Dinah conveyed the said Hostelry, messuage and 64 acres of land unto Hugh Thompson also of the city of Wilmington.

Later in the same year (1792) "Hugh Thompson, then of the city of Philadelphia by deed of Indenture" conveyed the same messuage and 45 acres of the land unto Jane Cloud in trust until her son Allan Thompson should arrive at twenty-one years of age—then to the said Allan Thompson in

fee. It is not probable that Jane Cloud or her son ever lived on the property inasmuch as there is ample evidence to show that from the time she came into the management of it through the many years that transpired up to 1835 when Allan Thompson and his wife Anna sold and conveyed it to Sidney Marsh it had been rented to one another and kept as a house of entertainment. Sidney Marsh had thus occupied it for seven years when he made the purchase.

After his purchase he acquired other lands adjoining thereunto and continued to occupy the messuage with the exception of a few years until the time of his decease in 1865. Sidney's wife was Sarah (Chandler) Marsh, a notable woman whose parentage has been already alluded to. She survived her husband about seven years during which time she with her children, Ralph, Sarah (2) and Sidney (2) continued to hold and occupy the property. On the southwestern part of the farm Ralph erected a commodious brick house and in 1867 died. About this time Sarah (2) married Solon Adams. He died in 1871. In 1872 Sidney (2) died. Ralph and he both were unmarried. In 1873 the mother, Sarah Marsh (1) died. At her decease Sarah Adams became sole heir to the Marsh estate. A year or two later Sarah Adams married Edward G. Yetter. In 18— Sarah (Adams) Yetter died. Thus did the Marsh family in a few short years pass away.

Sarah Yetter in her will devised the messuage and land above the State road unto her husband in fee and the new brick house and land with it to his use during his life.

In 1883 E. G. Yetter sold and conveyed his messuage and land unto James W. Mendenhall who only held it one year and then passed the title thereto unto Morris Shields who much improved the building thereon and remained in possession till the spring of 1898 when he sold the property to a Philadelphian named Green and retired to Kennett Square.

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Stephen Greenfield was the licensed host at the "Trowel" from 1809 to '13 inclusive.

William Haggarty took possession as a tenant in 1814. He was the father of Washington Haggarty, deceased, late prison warden and ex-commissioner of Chester county. In a letter from Washington under date of Oct. 31, 1886 he said: "My father moved to the Hammer and Trowel in 1814 and died the spring of 1825. Being very young at the time I am not able to recollect many things in relation to the place. In the spring of 1826 Caleb Swayne moved there and remained there until Sidney Marsh took possession. Of the amount and kind of patronage I know but little except that it was a great place for the teams to stop going to and from Lancaster."

Sidney Marsh had rented and in the

spring of 1825 assumed the management of the "Hammer and Trowel."

Playing at "Hand Ball" was a favorite pastime for the youth of that day. New Garden school had its "Ball Alley", so had the "Hammer and Trowel."

The east end of the house and adjoining yard was a favorite resort on the last afternoon in each week for the young men and some not so young to indulge in the sport as well as its perquisites.

In 1835 Sidney purchased the property from Allen Thompson and continued to occupy it having his license renewed down to 1839. A temperance sentiment had for several years been growing in the neighborhood and had become so strong that at about 1839 he was induced to relinquish the sale of intoxicants. The old sign-post was chopped off at the surface of the ground and a new one planted in its stead bearing a sign with the inscription "Temperance Inn and Traveller's Rest." A mass temperance meeting was held in a pleasant grove nearby and all things seemed to be moving forward in the name of sobriety.

About that time Sidney Marsh removed to the "Mansion House" in West Chester keeping it as a Temperance Inn.

His New Garden property was rented to and by Phineas Brown during the years of 1840 and '41 without license and the next following two years by Daniel Johnson, a respectable shoemaker of the neighborhood.

Too few of the professed temperance people were careful to patronize the Temperance houses and Sidney became discouraged at the four or five years experiment and with his family returned to New Garden in 1844, took down the new sign and in its place hung out the old "Hammer and Trowel" and again sought a license which was allowed him and renewed annually to the time of his decease in 1865.

Sidney Marsh was a careful inn keeper and did not patronize his own bar and kept what at that time was regarded as a very reputable hostelry. He left to survive him a widow, Sarah, two sons, Ralph and Sidney, and one daughter, Sarah Marsh. These continued to keep the place as a public house. Ralph and Sidney (2) Marsh had the license for 1866. In that or early in the next year Ralph died and in 1867 '68 and '69, the license was allowed to Sidney Marsh (2). About 1869 Sarah Marsh (2) married Solace Adams and in 1870 and '71 the license was granted to Marsh & Adams. In the latter year Solace Adams died. In 1872 the license was renewed to Sidney Marsh (2).

Through the influence of the Temperance sentiment throughout the state the Legislature on the 27th of March 1872 passed an Act known as the "Local Option Law". It provided that every three years there after at the City, Borough or Township election, the electors therein should vote whether liquors should or should not be sold in such cities, boroughs, and townships. New Garden was against the sale, consequently there was not any license granted for their sale in 1873 and '74.

At the end of two years the Legislature

for reasons best known to itself passed an Act which was approved the 2nd day of April 1875 by Governor Hartranft for the repeal of the "Local Option Law."

Chalkley Phillips occupied and conducted the "Hammer and Trowel" during these two years of "drought" though rumor said it was not always "dry". Sarah Marsh (1) died in 1873.

Sidney Marsh (2) had died in 1874 and Sarah (Marsh) Adams had married Edward G. Yetter to whom license was allowed for two years 1875 and '76. About this time (1879) Sarah Yetter died. Thus in little more than a decade have the whole family of Marshs passed away.

In 1877 Chalkley J. Yetter kept the house and the following six years it was presided over by Edward G. Yetter without license.

In the spring of 1884 the property was purchased by James W. Mendinhal, of New Garden who was manager for that year at the end of which time he very freely parted with it to Morris Shields who came to and occupied the premises, made many improvements to the buildings and proved himself to be the best farmer that for a century had tilled these hills. He put aside the old "Hammer and Trowel" sign and dubbed the place "The Shields House".

He ran along with only an 'eating house' license for eight or nine years until in 1894 the court allowed him a full liquor license. This was renewed to him annually thereafter until the spring of 1898 when he sold out the concern unto Hannah Green of the city of Philadelphia, who with her husband Joseph M. Green came and now occupy the place.

Thomas Garnett 5th of 3rd month 1711 produced a certificate to this meeting (Newark) it being from Ireland which said certificate himself, his wife Sarah and his brother Joseph Garnett which was read and accepted. Three months after his acceptance Thomas Garnett was appointed an overseer in his meeting. The land he had chosen for their home in the "manor" was a tract of 300 acres east of the middle division line, south of and bordering on the Mary Rowland land.

A road had been travelled through the northern part of the tract from the middle line eastwardly separating about 50 acres from the more southern part thereof.

The 50 acres were in 1714 or '15 sold to Nathan Richards as mentioned in a former article. In the following year Thomas and Sarah Garnett conveyed their remaining 250 acres unto Thomas Lightfoot.

Thomas Garnett had some time previous to this sale purchased 500 acres of land in the northwestern part of the township of Evan Evans. To this large tract they removed.

In the 8th month 1716 Thomas and Joseph Garnett having acquainted this meeting (Newark) that they intended removing themselves and families into Maryland in Kent county and desired of this meeting a certificate therefor. Therefore this meeting appoints Thomas Jackson and Robert Johnson to make enquiry concerning

their conversation and circumstances and give an account to the next monthly meeting how they found things—2nd month 1717 six month after their appointment the enquirers "desired that the granting of a certificate may be deferred a little longer for some reasons known to them," 4th month next following "the Friends appointed to make inquiry concerning Joseph Garnett have done so and find nothing to obstruct his having one. Therefore this meeting has granted him one accordingly."

Thomas Garnett seemed to have been lost sight of in the enquiry as I have failed to find any further mention of him in connection with the meeting.

In 1718 his 500 acres of land in New Garden was divided into several tracts and disposed of as has already been stated.

Thomas Lightfoot who in 1716 or '17 had purchased the 250 acres of Thomas Garnett came over from Ireland as the certificate he brought with him attests. "Thomas Lightfoot produced to this meeting (Newark 3rd of 4th-month 1716) a certificate from Moat Monthly Meeting in the county of Westmeath and nation of Ireland, giving us to understand that he is in unity with them and hath a concern for the truth and that he hath been helpful in the Discipline of the Church and of late years has had a concern in public testimony for the truth as also of his diligence in attending provincial and national meetings which certificate was read and accepted." It appears he was a man well advanced in years on his arrival in this country. After occupying his land in New Garden for nine years he removed to Darby, Delaware county, Pa. "In 1724 being then near four score years of age he with Benjamin Kidd, a young minister from England paid a general visit to Friends in New England.

Thomas Chalkley in his journal wrote "In the 9th month 1725 I was at the funeral of on worthy ancient friend Thomas Lightfoot. He was buried at Derby, the meeting was the largest I ever attended at that place. Our dear friend was greatly beloved for his piety and virtue, his sweet disposition and lively ministry. The Lord was with him in his life and death and with us at his burial." What better could be said of any one?

In his will Thomas Lightfoot devised unto his son Samuel Lightfoot who had probably occupied it from the time his father removed from it, his 250 acres of land in New Garden township.

In 1727 Samuel and his wife Mary Lightfoot released the premises unto his brother Jacob Lightfoot (blacksmith) who it seems may have had an interest in them. Jacob Lightfoot in 1730 conveyed the title in the same 250 acres of land unto James Miller of New Garden.

James Miller was probably a brother of John Miller, the emigrant who in 1712 had taken up a residence in the Western part of the Toughkenamon Valley. He was born in Ireland toward the close of the seventeenth century. In 1722 he married Katharine, a daughter of Thomas Lightfoot on his native soil and in 1729 with their

seven children they came over to Pennsylvania. Katharine was an accredited minister with Friends but died soon after their arrival in Philadelphia. James seems to have been a resident of the township for a few years only as in 1735 we find him a resident of Leacock township Lancaster county Pennsylvania.

HISTORY OF KENNETT SQUARE.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE
PRESENT.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is impossible from the little data at hand to ascertain who was the first regular physician in this community. It is likely that the early settlers, like all frontier communities depended in the main upon simple herb remedies and the skill of some one practiced in the art of bleeding and leeching, and it may have been years after the colonization of this section by Penn's followers before a regularly educated physician and surgeon came among the people. In the closing quarter of the last century Jacob Peirce, who owned the property afterward the home of John and Hannah Peirce Cox, and long known as the Longwood Farm, followed the practice of bleeding, and we learn from his diaries that he was almost daily sent for by the Pennocks, Lamborns, Mendenhalls, Walters and the other families in the community to bleed one or more members of the household; and he seems not only to have plied this art upon others but upon himself as well, and also upon his "creatures" when they seemed to be ailing.

Near the close of the last century between 1790 and the end of the century Dr. Jacques, pronounced by the neighborhood Jakes, settled in Kennett Square and had his dwelling and office in a log house which stood on the north side of State street opposite what is now the Kennett hotel. His fame seems to have spread pretty widely as the following extract from Benjamin Hunt's diary under date of February 7, 1801, attests: "My wife very bad with the rheumatism; went to Dr. Jacques at Kennett Square, returned to Moses Marshall's Esq., to meet with several of my debtors summoned there." But Kennett Square soon became too narrow for a man of Dr. Jacques' ability and he removed in a few years to Wilmington where he had a brother; he remained for many years removing thence to New York city. He continued his practice in this community on special occasions long after his removal to Wilmington and during the last illness of Squire Taylor, of Kennett township he was called in to see that worthy citizen.

Almost contemporary with Dr. Jacques was Dr. Ross, who lived at the Hammer and Trowel and who practiced the healing art in this section of the country for many

years. From what we have been able to learn of him we suspect that he was without a degree and that he confined himself mainly to bleeding and cupping and the simpler remedies in common use.

About 1820 or possibly sooner Dr. Gillingham newly graduated set up practice in this neighborhood and we believe built the house east of this borough, which was long the home Chandler Darlington. He continued his practice in this neighborhood till about 1839 when he removed to Philadelphia and was succeeded in his residence and his profession here by Dr. Fussell who enjoyed the confidence of the community and had a large practice. At that time Sumner Stebbins, a young man had come from New York state and set up as a tailor at the Anvil. Dr. Fussell was attracted by the handsome presence and intelligence of the young tailor and persuaded him to exchange the shears and goose for pills and powders. He loaned him books and tutored him for his entrance to the medical school, and soon after his graduation Dr. Fussell relinquished his practice to him and removed to the neighborhood of Chester Springs.

Dr. Stebbins decided to settle in the now somewhat pretentious village of Kennett Square and he built a mansion on South Union street, pretentious and imposing for that day, now the residence of Susanna Wilkinson. He had married the daughter of Joshua Peirce, of Peirce's Park, and no physician was ever more fortunate in the selection of a helpmate, who speedily became as popular as the doctor himself.

About 1855 Dr. Stebbins became smitten with the western fever and selling his practice to Dr. Enoch Gatchell, he removed to Iowa. Dr. Gatchell continued in practice a year when he relinquished this profession to take charge of the boarding school afterward Eaton Academy and he was succeeded in medicine by Dr. Thomas W. Taylor, a young and ambitious graduate who had practiced for a little time at New London.

About the same time, in the early part of 1855, a new school of practice was first introduced into this community by Dr. Isaac D. Johnson, a disciple of Habnemann, and for more than thirty years after he and Dr. Taylor contested this field, and Dr. Johnson still survives in the enjoyment of a satisfactory practice. Dr. Taylor continued to reside here until his death in 1887. He was not, however, without rivals in that time. Soon after his arrival here Dr. John Howard Taylor, a brother of Bayard Taylor and a son-in-law of that Dr. Gillingham who had succeeded Dr. Jacques, built a mansion on his father's property near Cedarcroft and set up in his profession, but he soon tired of the hardships of a country practice and removed to Philadelphia, where he still remains in active life.

About 1870 Dr. Harry Stuhbs, who subsequently married the only daughter of Levi Preston, fresh from the medical college, concluded to try his for tunes here, and he had a profitable practice here when he became ambitious for a wider field, which he has found in Wilmington, to which city he removed about 1882, having

disposed of his practice to Dr. H. R. Price, of Schuylkill county, who continued here till 1887, when he removed to New York city, and was succeeded by Dr. C. S. Reynolds, who is the present sole representative of the 'old school' in this place.

Dr. Johnson, however, has had several conferees in his school. For several years Dr. J. W. Crumbaugh practiced here, and at this time Doctors Hughes, Gregg and Graham represent the younger school of those who follow the teachings of Habnemann. In the long period, whose history we have so briefly traced, there have been a number of physicians who have come and gone, leaving scarcely a recollection of their presence in the community, and whose names are now forgotten. From this list, however, we may except Dr. T. S. Mitchell, who lived here for several years, removing about 15 years since to Hockessin, where he still resides.

OLD LANCASTER INNS.

Taverns Started in the Last Century and Still Open.

When James Buchanan was minister to England Daniel E. Sickles was secretary of legation. Buchanan was careful in money matters, and was not a liberal entertainer. On one occasion he deputed Sickles to do some entertaining. Sickles followed instructions and handed a bill for the dinner to Buchanan as directed. The bill was for \$500, and when the minister read it he was speechless for some moments. When he found his tongue, he exclaimed:

"Five hundred dollars! Why, I could have got the same thing at the Grape for \$25!"

This favorite Lancaster reminiscence of Buchanan was recalled a few days ago by a former resident who was surprised to find the historic Grape Inn no more—an inn that dated its existence from 1741. After more than a century and a half of uninterrupted service as a hostelry, remaining unchanged in appearance from the day it was first opened, it came at last to an inglorious end, the victim of a sheriff's sale, and was torn down to make room for a modern hotel. There is nothing left as a reminder of the ancient inn except the immense iron effigy of a bunch of grapes that hung from its stone front as a sign.

This venerable city of Lancaster still contains many of the hotel or tavern buildings erected long before the revolution, and business is continued in them under their original names, in many instances the great hanging signs, painted by artists long forgotten, and bearing the portrait or picture of the animal or object the hotel may have been named after, still swinging, faded and quaint, over the doors. The Lamb, the Swan, the Fountain Inn, the Plough Tavern, the Leopard and other ante-Revolutionary hostels are among them. To them all interesting historical incidents are attached, but none held the place in history that the Grape did.

The original Grape Hotel was started by

a map named John Harris in 1741. It was sold in 1769 to Adam Reigart at sheriff's sale. The immense representation of a bunch of grapes, that hung by a ponderous ornamental iron bracket from the front of the building, was hammered out by a Lancaster blacksmith in 1769. It was a masterpiece of iron working, the bunch of grapes being surmounted by a covering of leaves hammered out so naturally as to show the finest tracery of the natural grape leaf. During the Revolutionary war the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania met at the Grape Hotel. The committee of observation also met at the Grape during the war, when the famous orders to merchants who were suspected of selling tea contrary to the "Association of the Continental Congress" to appear before the committee. The Grape was the favorite stopping place of James Buchanan when he visited Lancaster, and many noted political conferences were held beneath its roof.

The Cross Keys is another very old Lancaster tavern stand. It was first licensed as a tavern in 1730. It was the favorite stopping place for Quakers and the early court officers of Lancaster county. The famous Samuel Blunston, the pioneer Quaker preacher, was a regular guest of this house, and the landlord, Samuel Bethel, falling in love with the Quaker's pretty daughter, Sarah, on one of her visits, he won and married her. When Bethel died in 1740, his widow married another celebrated Quaker, Peter Worral, who became the landlord of the Cross Keys. He was a member of the provincial legislature or council from 1747 to 1754, when he resigned because he could not conscientiously support the levying of a tax to carry on the French and Indian war, and did not want to oppose it.

National colors, a large arch spanned the head of Broad street, bearing the legend "Welcome Bucktails," and bearing a portrait of Colonel Taylor. The band provided music day and night, and carriages were in constant waiting upon the guests. Some of the guests arrived on Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning head quarters were opened at the Kennett hotel where the visitors and others were registered by the active assistant secretary, Mrs. Rauch, and where the members of the association were provided with handsome badges adorned with a medallion of Colonel Taylor. Comrades who had not seen each other, in many instances for years, sat together and exchanged reminiscences and compared notes, always the centre of admiring crowds.

At 10 o'clock a business meeting of the association was held in the borough hall, when the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. W. W. Brown, of Washington, D. C.

Vice President—Thomas W. Ryan, of Swedesford, Pa.

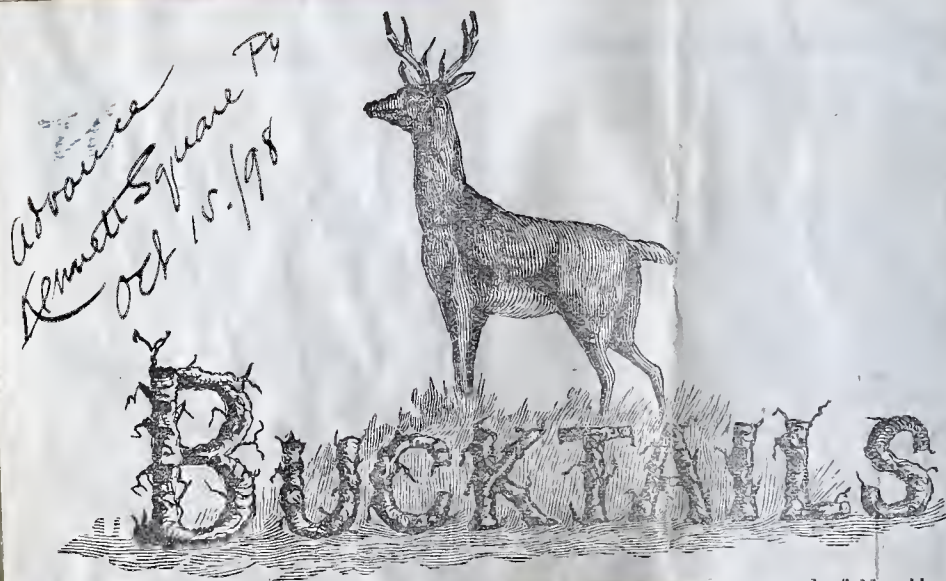
Treasurer—E. A. Irvin, Curwensville, Pa.

Secretary—William H. Rauch, of Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. William H. Rauch, of Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—H. C. White, Colonel E. A. Irvin, Richard Beeby, James F. Morrison.

At 1.30 the guests took carriages for Longwood accompanied by the band. Arrived at the cemetery the company gathered about the tomb of Colonel Taylor the band playing the dead march. Rev. R. A. Hunter offered a prayer and a quartette



Kennett Square's welcome to the Bucktails this week was a hearty tribute to a brave regiment, and whatever it may have lacked in completeness was more than made up in good will and hospitality. The town was generously decked out in the

composed of Mr. Hunter, Charles Swaine, Howard Beeby and John Walker sang. Then Mr. Kane, a son of the first Colonel of the Bucktails called the roll of the dead who lie in Longwood Cemetery and at each name the drummer beat taps. Comrade W. W. Brown, of Washington, was introduced and he spoke for the private soldier

as he knew him in the ranks and on the dreadful day of battle. He referred to the heroic sacrifice without hope of gain which the private cheerfully made and presented thrilling incidents of his experience in the dreadful charge at Fredericksburg. He said he had long desired to visit this grove and these people. They were made up of the highest and the best. Many graves were filled with private soldiers who had faithfully performed their duties. So much has been accomplished by them. Good privates make good officers. They sacrifice more than an officer, yet almost all think it better to command than to be commanded. Yet we must remember 'tis the private soldiers who make the generals. If by dying a private soldier saves his country his mission is well done.

At the conclusion of Comrade Brown's address the name of Joel Swayne was called when Comrade Horton reported by saying that he was wounded at Harrisonburg and died of his wounds at Harrisburg.

The name of Captain Robert Maxwell was next called when General W. R. Hartshorn reported by saying that he was killed in the wilderness fighting, and that he died the same night, a brave soldier, and a cultured gentleman.

Lieutenant Greenfield's name was the next called. N. R. Covel answered that he was killed at Cold Harbor, and that he was a brave man and a good soldier.

Lieutenant Yerkes was called by the orderly, and response was made by Comrade Rauch. Corporal Baker, Corporal Craven, Edward Birdsell, called the Corporal, and Comrade Humphries being called upon to speak for the non-commissioned officers, paid them the just tribute of their worth by saying that he found them true and noble men, ever-ready to do their duty.

When the name of Colonel Charles Frederic Taylor was called, Colonel E. A. Irvin of Curwensville, was invited to respond, which he did in an appropriate tribute to his comrade in arms. Referring to the gathering together of the men of the commonwealth from the many counties, where men who were for years to share a common fortune met for the first time, he recalled his first meeting with the gallant Taylor in the little board shanty they called a boarding house; how he had become attracted to him at once and formed an attachment such as he had for no other man. Colonel Irvin then referred to the happy days spent together when Captain Taylor was home, a paroled prisoner, and the speaker convalescing from a wound received at Antietam. In that brief vacation the two comrades in arms grew more fondly attached to each other, and when they left for the front, driving to Wilmington to take the car, the mother of the brave Taylor clasped her youngest boy in her arms and looked for the last time in his eyes. It was a picture which the speaker said he would never forget. During the ride to Wilmington the young officer talked of the dear home he had just left, of his people, of the beauty of the country, and most hopefully of the result of the struggle

for the preservation of the Union. Colonel Taylor was the beau ideal of a soldier, handsome, enthusiastic and magnetic, attracting all men to him, and holding them fast friends. The last letter which the speaker had received from Colonel Taylor was on the march to fateful Gettysburg when he spoke of the beauty of the country and of his determination to do his best service for his country. Colonel Irvin then directed Corporal Landregan to come forward and lay the tattered and blood stained banner of the Bucktails on the tomb of the dead Colonel, as he closed with a tender tribute to his memory, and of the safety and security of that government whose hope rests in the integrity of its people.

At the conclusion of this address the Bucktails and all those present formed in line, and marching past the grave of Colonel Taylor laid a tribute of flowers on his grave, and thus ended one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in that cemetery.

THE LADIES RECEPTION.

At 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Library Hall, brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated, was the scene of a happy reception to the visitors who were thus afforded the opportunity to meet with the townspeople and form pleasant acquaintances. The Arion Orchestra performed inspiring music, and light refreshments were served to the guests, and during the reception hour several hundred people passed in and out.

CAMP FIRE.

Long before the hour announced for opening the camp fire the street fronting the Borough Hall was packed with people, and when, at 8 o'clock, after the Bucktails and the other guests had been seated, the doors were thrown open the hall was filled in a minute, hundreds standing in the aisle and the rear of the hall. The committee on decorations had performed their task well and the hall was very beautifully trimmed.

Burgess Pennock called the assemblage to order and announced that Rev. George Alcorn would offer prayer. At the conclusion of this appropriate petition, Mr. Pennock stated that Mr. James Morrison, of Philadelphia, would preside and that gentleman was called to the chair, which he well filled literally with his two hundred odd pounds of flesh and figuratively to the complete satisfaction of everybody. With a face as unmovable as a graven image he uttered the funniest witticisms and kept the immense crowd in continued good humor.

Upon taking the chair he called upon William W. Polk, who, in a few words, referred to the recruiting and equipping of Company H, thirty-seven years ago, and welcomed the survivors of the famous regiment to Kennett Square.

Charles Biddle, a son of the first commander of the Bucktails, was called for and he responded by relating an incident of the bravery of his father in the Mexican War.

Dr. Kane, of Kane, Pa., a son of the second commander of the regiment, responded.

ed when his name was called by a brief address.

Joshua Pusey, Esq., a Bucktail survivor who was dangerously wounded in battle, was called for and paid his tribute of praise.

The choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining with a will in the chorus.

Secretary Rauch next related the peculiarities of Colonel Magee and brought down the house repeatedly.

Comrades Kirk, Wright and Guthrie responded to the demands upon them and the choir and the whole audience sang "Marching Through Georgia."

Colonel E. A. Irvin was next called upon and he paid a just and generous and eloquent tribute to the private soldier, whose business it was to do and die and not to reason why. It had afforded him great pleasure to be present in Kennett Square and to drop a tear on the grave of Colonel Taylor, and on an occasion of this kind his thoughts went out to the private soldiers of the old Bucktails scattered in twenty-three States, who miss these pleasant and inspiring annual reunions because they are without the means to make the long journey, but who, in sending their annual contributions, tell of their love for the old regiment.

The last speaker was Hon. W. W. Brown, of the War Department in Washington. His brief address was listened to with the deepest attention though the hour was late. Holding in his hand a bucktail, the insignia of the regiment, he spoke of how an inanimate thing—a bit of dead matter, could inspire the loftiest sentiments and call out the greatest heroism. He had on one occasion seen the line of Bucktails sweep grandly into action when he felt that to die in that grand charge were a glorious end. Referring to the late and, he hoped, the now completed Spanish war, the speaker said, the record made by the American soldier in the civil war was sufficient to convince Spain, after one naval engagement and one battle, to realize the hopelessness of the struggle.

Chairman Morrison echoed the sentiments of Colonel Irvin, and Mr. Brown in reference to the generous hospitality of Kennett Square and the camp fire was dismissed.

On Friday morning a final business meeting was held in the borough hall, presided over by the newly elected president, Hon. W. W. Brown. Treasurer Irvin presented a number of letters of regret from comrades in various parts of the country. A resolution thanking the people of Kennett Square for their hospitality was passed.

A resolution was also passed admitting the sons and daughters of Bucktails to full membership in the association. A number of honorary members were elected, the following residing in this vicinity:

S. D. Chaudler, William W. Polk, C. J. Pennock, Joseph R. Gawthrop, Frank Beehy, Vernon T. Beehy, Howard Beeby, Mrs. Annie Carey, Mrs. Emma T. Lamborn, Miss Annie Lamborn, Charles Frederia Carey, Mrs. H. C. White, James M. Worrall, W. W. Gawthrop, George W. Taft, Samuel Babb, Mrs. Barrington, E.

V. Wingard.

When the names of Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Lamborn were proposed Colonel Irvin feelingly alluded to the relationship with Colonel Taylor and called upon Mrs. Lamborn, who was present, to respond, which she did. Several of the ladies of the association were called upon for sentiments and all responded.

After deciding to hold the next annual reunion at Gettysburg, the meeting adjourned, when the guests were taken to Cedarcroft where they were graciously entertained by Mrs. Barrington.

A heavy rain storm which came on at noon prevented the proposed parade, and with this exception the reunion was all that could be desired.

The following composed the citizens committee, headed by H. C. White on behalf of the Bucktails, who prepared and carried into execution the reunion:

WILLIAM W. POLK, Chairman.

O. J. PENNOCK, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Mrs. C. J. Pennock, Mrs. Emma Taylor, Mrs. H. C. White, Mrs. Annie Carey, Mrs. Howard Pusey, Miss Ellen Taylor, Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Mrs. Deborah Pennock, Mrs. G. W. Taft, Mrs. William W. Polk, Frank Beeby, G. W. Taft, Amos Sharpless, Frederick Carey, Rev. George Alcorn, Joseph S. Heald, C. G. Gawthrop, Saml. D. Chandler.

RECEIVING:—Mrs. Annie Carey, Chairman; Mrs. Lucy B. Polk, Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Mrs. Emma Taylor Lamborn, Richard Beeby, Frederick Carey.

ENTERTAINMENT:—Mrs. Abbie Wilder, Chairman; William H. Poole, J. P. Hannum, F. C. Maxwell.

MUSIC:—Mrs. H. C. White.

DECORATIONS:—G. W. Taft, Chairman; Mrs. Rosalie Pusey, Mrs. Chas. Wilder, R. E. Dallas, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Phillips, Mrs. G. W. Taft, Miss Winnie Musson, Mrs. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McNess, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pyle, George Farron, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Beeby, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swayne.

PROGRAM:—Frank Beeby, Chairman.

TRANSPORTATION:—S. D. Chandler, Chairman; William Swayne, Joseph Hughes, Jas. M. Worrall.

FINANCE:—H. C. White, Chairman.

CAMP FIRE:—Frederick Carey, Chairman.

LADIES RECEPTION:—Mrs. Emma Taylor, Chairman; Mrs. Deborah Pennock, Mrs. Lydia B. Walton, Mrs. Lizzie White, Mrs. Annie Carey, Miss Anna R. Cox.

To the citizens who so generously loaned their teams the committee on transportation return their sincere thanks.

The Kennett hotel, the headquarters of the Association, was a mass of bunting. Landlord Babb having spared no pains to make the place attractive.

All the decorations were so fine that it is impossible to say which was the best. Everybody entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and we believe the visitors have carried away with them the kindest feelings for Kennett Square.

The following are the names of those who

registered at the headquarters of the association

F. T. Kirk, Williamsport.
 John Pennell, Harrisburg.
 Thos. W. Ryan, Smethport.
 Mrs. Thos. W. Ryan, Smethport.
 Chas. R. Wildey, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Chas. Wildey, Philadelphia.
 Richard Beeby, Kennett Square.
 H. C. White, Kennett Square,
 Benton C. Ryan, Kane.
 Mrs. B. T. Wright, Smethport.
 Lewis Hoover, Lock Haven.
 Mrs. Lewis Hoover, Lock Haven.
 Mrs. C. C. Wilder, Kennett Square.
 Mrs. Mary Yerkes, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Annie Carey, Kennett Square.
 Frederic Carey, Kennett Square.
 Frank L. Beeby, Kennett Square.
 Vernon Beeby, Kennett Square.
 Mrs. E. Yerkes, Philadelphia.
 Thos. J. Roney, Wilmington.
 Mrs. Edw. Yunkin, Mortonville.
 Edw. Yunkin, Mortonville.
 Samuel Babb, Kennett Square.
 Smith Gurhrie, Medix Run, Elk Co.
 Wm. H. Taylor, Unionville.
 Chas. Thompson, Chester.
 Chas. Boozer, Philadelphia.
 Frank O. Wright, White Plaine, N. J.
 Arthur Pusey, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. J. Pusey, "
 Joshua Pusey, "
 Dr. W. B. Jones, "
 Mrs. J. L. Harrison "
 Jas. L. Morrison, "
 Mercer Biddle, "
 Chas. Biddle, "
 Mrs. Chas. Biddle, "
 Saul. Huss, Mortonville.
 W. W. Brown, Washington.
 John Coulter, Reedsville.
 Chas. T. Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. Chas. T. Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. John Montgomery, Kennett Sqr.
 Mrs. Oskins, Newport.
 Miss Oskins, Newport.
 Miss Dougherty, Philadelphia.
 S. Y. Jones, Williamsport.
 Col. E. A. Irvin, Curwensville, Pa.
 Mrs. E. A. Irvin, Curwensville.
 Miss Irvin, Curwensville.
 John Turner, Wilmington.
 Mrs. John Turner, Wilmington.
 J. M. Baker, Philadelphia.
 John Vogau, Lancaster.
 Mrs. John Vogan, Lancaster.
 William Baker, West Chester.
 Mrs. Chas. B. Lamborn, St. Paul, Minn.
 Miss Lamborn, St. Paul, Minn.
 Mrs. W. W. Polk, Kennett Square.
 E. P. Cloud, Kennett Square.
 Briney Doran, Andover.
 Thomas L. Best, Unionville.
 Sheldon Jarett, Custor City.
 Andrew Best, Charlestown Township.
 James W. Lynch, Lombard.
 John E. Oskins, Newport, Del
 Gen. Ross Hartshorn, Oskeson.
 E. H. Baker, West Grove, Pa.
 Thomas Humphries, Curwensville.
 E. P. Dixon, Kennett Square.
 N. B. Corel, Segersville.
 Mrs. S. R. Corel, Segersville.
 James B. Olmstead, Olmsville.

G. A. Sweet, East Charleston.
 J. S. Warriner, Draper.
 Chas. J. Pennock, Kennett Square.
 Mrs. Mary S. Pennock, Kennett Square.
 Mr. Deborah Pennock, Kennett Square.
 W. H. Rauch, secretary, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. W. H. Rauch, Assist. Sec., Phila.
 Dr. Thomas L. Kane, Kane, Pa.
 Mrs. R. Yerkes, Philadelphia.
 Richard Yerkes, Philadelphia.
 S. D. Chandler, Kennett Square.
 William Pyle, Kennett Square.
 Howard Beeby, Kennett Square.
 Amos Sharpless, Kennett Square.
 Helen Roney, Wilmington.
 Thomas Roney, Wilmington.
 Rufus Roney, Wilmington.
 Mrs. T. J. Roney.



COL. CHARLES FREDERIC TAYLOR.

When Lincoln made his second call for volunteers in the Spring of 1861 when 75,000 men were asked for, Charles Frederic Taylor, the youngest son of Jaseph and Rebecca Taylor, then a youth just past twenty-one, filled with enthusiasm set about recruiting a company in Kennett Square. The young men of the neighborhood hastened to enroll their names, and soon the ranks were filled. It was proposed by the loyal people of the community to equip the company and for the purpose of raising money public meetings were held in the Borough Hall. B. F. Wickersham was made treasurer and the sum of \$4000 was promptly raised. It was proposed to provide every man with a rifle, but this was abandoned, owing to the difficulty in securing the right size of ammunition, from the war department. The men were however provided with uniform, blankets etc., by the community. After drilling in this borough for some time Lieutenant Hall proposed that the company camp in his barn at Rosedale, now the property of John Darlington, and there three weeks were spent in hard drill under direction of Captain Equidoff, of Philadelphia who was paid for his services by the men. Finally the orders came to report at Harrisburg, and early one dark and rainy morning the company marched to the railroad station in this borough, followed by the townspeople, who gave the soldier boys a last goodbye. Its subsequent history is the history of the

regiment to which it was attached at Harrisburg, and the history of the war of the rebellion. From the beginning to the end of the war one hundred and thirty-seven men were enrolled in the company, the new recruits taking the places of the dead and discharged, and to-day about thirty of the whole number survive. The following is the original roll of the company as it was made up in 1861:

OFFICERS:

Captain—Charles F. Taylor.
1st Lieutenant—Chandler Hall.
2d “ Evan P. Dixon.
1st Sergeant—John D. Yerkes.
2d “ Joel J. Swayne.
3d “ Jacob W. Pierce.
4th “ Thomas J. Roney.
1st Corporal—William B. Duddy.
2d “ Allen J. Goodwin.
3d “ Sylvester W. Guthrie.
4th “ Robert Maxwell.
1st Musician—Joseph J. Chadwick.
2d “ Henry J. Stevens.

PRIVATES:

Alcott, David	Jackson, Edwin P.
Archer, Lea T.	Jackson, John A.
Bahel, Alfred	Jaquette, Isaac G.
Bahel, William	John, Lewis S.
Baker, Aaron, Jr.	Lynch, James H.
Beebe, Richard	Lund, Thomas
Best, Alfred	Malin, Phineas
Boozer, Charles H.	Montgomery, Jno. H.
Bockins, Charles	Maines, Thomas
Brecht, Jonathan	Oskin, Robert
Chandler, Thos. P.	Oskin, John E.
Cook, Adolphus	Perry, Thomas M.
Cramer, Hiram	Peirce, William
Cramer, Jacob	Pratt, Edwin
Chambers, Pusey E.	Penhollow, Charles
Davis, George W.	Penhollow, Henry
Davis, Marshall	Rigden, John T.
Douglass, Benj.	Rigden, William C.
Dugan, Thomas	Romig, Geo. N.
Donohue, John J.	Starr, Jeremiah J.
Fogg, Elbridge B.	Smith, George
Foreman, Maris	Steigelman, H. C.
Freel, Loranzo D.	Sherman, Roger
Gause J., Lewis T.	Taggart, Robt. B.
Gause, William T.	Taylor, Isaac E.
Graise, James	Taylor, Eliwood W.
Greenfield, Edward	Taylor, John
Hanson, Thomas	Taylor, Alfred
Hardy, Ross	Temple, Benj. F.
Hunter, William C.	Williams, Hutton
Huss, Samuel T.	White, Henry C.
Howell, Edwin A.	Watson, Richard S.

When the war became imminent early in the spring of 1861 Thomas L. Kane, brother of Elisha Kent Kane of Arctic notoriety, conceived the idea of organizing a regiment of riflemen, composed of hunters and woodsmen. He soon gathered together a battalion of over 400 such men from the forests of the central part of the State. With bucktails in their hats indicating their familiarity with the use of the rifle in hunting, dressed in the woodsmen's red woolen shirts, and armed with their hunting rifles, these men went down the Susquehanna river to Harrisburg on rafts expecting to be mustered into service under the first call for troops, but owing to their slow mode of travel, the quota of the State was filled before they reached the capital. Refusing to return home they were sent to Camp Curtin to await developments. To this unit were added two other companies from the same region. When the act creating the

Pennsylvania Reserves was passed at the urgent request of Thomas L. Kane, a rifle regiment was provided for and composed as follows:

Company A, Captain Philip Holland, Tioga county; Company B, Captain Langhorne Wister, Perry county; Company C, Captain John Eldred, Elk and Cameron counties; Company D, Captain Roy Stone; Company E, Captain A. E. Niles, Tioga county; Company F, Captain Dennis McGee, Carbon county; Company G, Captain Hugh McDonald, Tioga and Elk counties; Company H, Captain Charles Frederick Taylor, Chester county; Company I, Captain William T. Blanchard, McKean county; Company K, Captain E. A. Irvin, Clearfield county.

All these companies, excepting B, F, and H, were from the forests of the State. The commissions of the captains bearing the same date, seniority was determined by lot. Thomas L. Kane was commissioned colonel; Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Roy Stone, Major, and in his place First Lieutenant Hugh W. McNeil was commissioned Captain of Company D. Colonel Kane resigned his commission as Colonel and requested the appointment of Charles J. Biddle to that position, urging as a reason Biddle's distinguished service as a captain during the Mexican War, eminently qualifying him for that position. Biddle being unknown to the men and officers, the latter protested against Kane's resignation, but upon his consenting to accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy, they reluctantly acquiesced. S. D. Freeman was commissioned surgeon and W. T. Humphrey assistant surgeon. Lieutenant J. A. T. Jewett, of Company D, was appointed adjutant and Lieutenant H. D. Patton, of Company F, quartermaster. So the regiment was mustered in to date May 15, 1861, as the Rifle Regiment or Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves—the Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Biddle was made commandant of Camp Curtin, where the regiment remained until the 21st day of June when, with the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Simmons and Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Charles T. Campbell, the brigade, under command of Colonel Biddle, went to the relief of Colonel Lew Wallace, Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, then camped at Cumberland, Maryland. While there Colonel Kane organized a body of sixty scouts, selected from the various companies of the Bucktail Regiment under command of Kane, with Captain E. A. Irvin, Lieutenants Lucius Freeman and W. R. Hartshorn as subordinates. These scouts had quite a skirmish at New Creek Station, West Virginia, with 120 of Colonel McDonald's Cavalry Regiment, killing and wounding nineteen of the enemy without sustaining any loss and won what at that time was looked upon as a quite important victory. They also had a slight skirmish at Ridgeville, West Virginia. After the terrible disaster at Bull Run Colonel Biddle was ordered with his brigade back to Harrisburg. From there the Bucktails went to Sandy Hook, near Harper's

Ferry, and were in General Banks' corps until in October, when they joined the Pennsylvania Reserves at Tunnallytown, Maryland. With them they crossed the Potomac at Chainbridge and went into quarters at Camp Pierrepont, near the village of Langely, Va., in November. Shortly after Colonel Biddle resigned to take a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected from the second district of Philadelphia to fill a vacancy. Charles J.

camp at that place Colonel McNeil was taken down with fever and did not return to the regiment until after the battle of Malvern Hill, thus missing the seven days fighting on the Peninsula. It was also while in camp at Falmouth that Colonel Kane received orders from the Secretary of War to take four companies of the regiment and report to General Bayard. Near the first of June with Company C, Captain L. W. Gifford (Captain John Eldred having resigned); Company G, Captain Hugh Mc-



COL. CHAS. J. BIDDLE, 1ST. COL. OF THE BUCKTAILS.

Biddle was an accomplished soldier and, though a severe drill master and one of the strictest disciplinarians, have won the love of the officers and men while in command and had so impressed himself on them as to call forth from Generals Reynolds, Meade and Ord, after witnessing their drill, a very high compliment on the "remarkable skill and efficiency of his regiment." Captain Hugh W. McNeil of Company D, was elected Colonel to succeed Biddle. Before this election the Bucktails under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kane, with the Third Brigade of the Reserves, fought the battle of Branesville, winning the first victory for the Army of the Potomac. In this battle Colonel Kane was severely wounded.

When McClellan moved to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862 the Pennsylvania Reserves were left with McDowell, and marched through to Fredericksburg. While in

Donald, Company H, Captain Charles F. Taylor, and Company I, Captain W. T. Blanchard, Colonel Kane left the regiment and never again returned to it. These four companies were in the memorable campaign in the Valley of Virginia. At Harrisonburg, June 6, they, without any assistance fought a full brigade of rebels for over one hour, in which the loss of the enemy was (by Confederate reports) 559, General Ashby being among the killed. Over half of the Bucktails got back. Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Taylor was also taken prisoner. Two days later they saved the Pierrepont Battery at Cross Keys after desperate fighting. They also had a wicked fight with a portion of J. E. B. Stewart's command at Catlett's Station, in the night and during a terrific thunder storm, driving off the enemy and saving the headquarter train of General

Pope. After the second battle of Bull Run Colonel Kane was promoted to Brigadier General and the four companies rejoined the regiment. After the fight of Casey's division at Seven Pines the Pennsylvania Reserves were sent to join McClellan's Army in front of Richmond. The six companies of the Bucktails occupied the post of honor, the extreme right of the Army. They were assigned to Porter's Corps and at Mechanicsville June 26, sustained the brunt of Lee's attack. They were engaged in battle during McClellan's retreat to the James river, under command of Major Stone.

After the Army arrived at Harrison's Landing, Major Stone and Captain Wister went home to recruit new regiments and were made colonels of the 149th and 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel McNeil returned while in camp here. The Reserves were the first troops of the Army of the Potomac to join Pope's army. The Bucktails were hotly engaged at Second Bull Run, August 28, 29 and 30, and under fire at Chantilly. On the extreme right of the army at South Mountain, as skirmishers they drove the enemy from the foot hills and when the line of battle came up, moved forward with it and helped drive him up from the mountain, capturing a great many prisoners. Engaged at Antietam on the 15th of September, and when charging the woods in front of the famous Dunkard Church, on September 17, Colonel McNeil was killed. Captain Charles F. Taylor was commissioned Colonel, Captain E. A. Irvin Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain A. E. Niles Major. At Fredericksburg, under command of Colonel Taylor, the regiment joined in a charge, justly claimed to be equal to the charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg. In this battle Colonel Taylor was wounded and Colonel Irvin who had been severely wounded at South Mountain and had only returned to the regiment December 10, was again severely wounded on the 13th, in consequence of which he was mustered out of service. The terrible loss sustained by the division in the various battles up to this time and no recruits coming to the regiments, their ranks were so decimated after the battle of Fredericksburg that it was deemed for the best interests of the service to order the Division to the Department of Washington to recruit and fill up their ranks. While in that department Major Niles was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant W. R. Hartshorne, who sometime before had been appointed Adjutant, was promoted to Major. After the battle of Chancellorsville the First and Second Brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves joined Hooker's army and were engaged at Gettysburg July 2 and 3, the Bucktails charging from the top of Little Round Top, over the stone wall, through the wheat field to the peach orchard with the Devil's Den on their left. Then changing front, flanked that position, captured a Georgia regiment with its colors, finally closing the battle on the left of our army. In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Niles was wounded and Colonel Taylor

killed. After Gettysburg the regiment was with Meade in his Mine Run campaign. During the winter of '63 and '64 the regiment was camped at Bristow Station. Then a good many of the men re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. Colonel Niles, owing to disability from wounds, was transferred to the Veteran Reserves and the command developed on Major Hartshorne, who commanded it until the expiration of the term of enlistment as Major, to the shame of the State authorities be it said, for no man in the Army of the Potomac was more deserving of promotion than he. The regiment was engaged in the Wilderuess on the 5th day of May, 1864, and under fire every day until the 1st of June. The time of the regiment actually expired May 15, but as the time of some other regiments did not expire until one or two months later the Bucktails agreed to remain until the 30th, when the Government agreed to discharge all the regiments. Their last battle was at Bethesda Church, May 30. The next morning the troops that were to relieve them not appearing in time the Bucktails volunteered to skirmish with the enemy until they arrived. Quite a lively fight occurred with the enemy's sharpshooters and not a Bucktail was hit. The re-enlisted veterans, with those of other regiments, were formed into the 190th and 191st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. The Bucktails joined the 190th and Major Hartshorne was at last commissioned Colonel. He had command of the brigade and was breveted Brigadier-General in the field.

General Doubleday, in his report of the battle of Gettysburg, says of the Bucktails: "The men who wore the bucktail, though more exposed than any other part of the line, remained as immovable as the rock against which the billows unavailing beat. * * * My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers at close quarters, and maintained their retreat until the final retreat of the whole line." This was on the first day of the battle at Gettysburg, at Seminary Ridge.

From, *Advance*
Kennett Square Pa
 Date, *Dec 10 - 1896*

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Within about a year after James Miller had purchased Jacob Lightfoot's 250 acres of land in New Garden he executed a deed of gift for the same premises unto his son James Miller (2), which was further confirmed by a second deed of "gift and release" executed in 1775 by "James Miller (1), then of Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pa., and Ruth, his (second) wife, to James Miller (2) their son, then of Kennett."

James Miller (2) the son and recipient of this fine gift of land died about 1761 or '62 inestate, leaving to survive him a widow, Rebecca and six children, Benjamin, Catharine, Rachel, Sarah, Hannah and Jane Miller. Benjamin and Catharine were of a former wife. Benjamin, who had attained to his majority and Jane in her minority died soon after their father "unmarried and without issue." Catharine was married to David Trainer and Hannah had married Jacob Lindley.

Proceedings in partition were had on the real estate of which James Miller (2) died seized and 159½ acres thereof were allotted unto David Trainer in the right of his wife Catharine and 76½ acres unto Hannah Lindley.

On the 12th of the 5th month 1763 David and Catharine Trainer conveyed 137½ acres a part of her portion, unto Isaac Miller. On the next day following Isaac Miller and wife Hannah conveyed the title in 63½ acres a part thereof unto Rebecca widow of James Miller.

Soon after this purchase Rebecca Miller married Isaac Richards. In 1771 they conveyed the same 63½ acres unto James Miller. Five years later James and his wife Jane Miller transferred the same messuage and 63½ acres of land unto James Harlan.

Amongst the numerous large families of the Miller name I am unable to trace out the pedigree of many of them. The Isaac and James last named are of the obscure number.

In 1791 Jacob and Hannah Lindley conveyed 38½ acres of their land unto James Harlan, the two purchases making about 101 acres of land: James and his wife Elizabeth Harlan occupied the premises about four years, when they conveyed the same messuages and land unto Thomas Wood of Newlin township. Thomas Wood held possession until 1798 when he sold and conveyed the same 101 acres unto John Dull, of Roxbury township Philadelphia county."

John Dull and his wife Ann, removed to and occupied his property until his decease which occurred in 1828,—his widow continued to hold the property and her home there until her demise ten years after her husband (1838).—They left no children.

The ample building now on the farm were placed there by John Dull. During Ann's widowhood she was aided, and her farm managed by her nephew John Yerkes. John and Catharine (Dull) Yerkes occupied a separate dwelling on the farm. Catharine died in the same year as her aunt leaving to survive her a husband and three children—John Dull, Deborah Ann and Sarah Yerkes. A few years after the decease of Catharine, John Yerkes married Elizabeth a daughter of Charles Lloyd of Penn township. The issue from this marriage was two sons and four daughters.

John Yerkes after the decease of his aunt was heir to the messuage and land of John and Ann Dull and with his family came to occupy the larger mansion. In 1880 he died, his widow and some of her children continue to occupy the premises.

John Yerkes and wife were persons of great strength of character, well esteemed in life and well remembered in their death.

After the Yerkes' had removed into the brick mansion the dwelling they had vacated was occupied for a year or more by Henry Poulson and his family, he plying his trade of making and mending shoes in one of the rooms, though a very out of the way place for one to live who depended on the public for patronage.

In the early Forties the idea was conceived and carried into effect of removing the building to a more eligible location. It was a two story frame structure in good condition with two apartments on each floor. The cellar walls were partly torn away and the cellar partially filled up. Two strong pieces of timber were placed under the frame and under each end of these timbers were put a pair of strong ox cart wheels and well secured there. To the wheels in front were attached twelve pair of fine New Garden oxen and two horses for leaders. All things in readiness the word was given "Git up Buck and Berry" and the whole thing "went" moving steadily over the fields about an eighth of a mile to the new site on the south-west corner of the farm where it is now occupied by Swithin Chandler and family and he mends shoes too. George and Rebecca B. Thompson, he being one of the partners then conducting the store at New Garden were the first to occupy the house after its removal to the front.

John Dull Yerkes commenced an active business life in partnership with Chandler Hall in the purchase in 1865 of the Ellicott farm from B. Frank Wickersham who a short time before had gained title thereto from Josiah Phillips who had a short time purchased it of the heirs of Thomas and Mary Ellicott. Hall & Yerkes had not only the management of the large farm, but were engaged in the clearing of the extensive tract of timber there and a portion of the land. In the Autumn of that year Chandler Hall disposed of all his interest in the real estate and business unto George S. Jones who resided in the city of Philadelphia, thus leaving John D. Yerkes very largely responsible for the direction and success of the business.

the Autumn of 1866 the better part of the timber having been cut and marketed Jones & Yerkes had their land, about 700 acres, surveyed and divided into twenty-two or three parts, larger and less, and put upon the market. Some of the lesser tracts were soon sold but the larger ones remained on their hands.

In 1867 John D. Yerkes and wife released unto George S. Jones all their interest in their premises remaining unsold and withdrew therefrom.

Early in the war John Dull Yerkes joined the Federal Army in which he was promoted to the rank of Captain, was badly wounded and though he lived several years after he never fully recovered and it was eventually the cause of his death. He died in Philadelphia in 1895.

Deborah Ann is the wife of Samuel Penock of Kennett Square, Sarah married Joseph Taylor of East Marlborough township and has lately deceased, both well known and estimable women.

Will J. Yerkes the youngest son was the farmer and with his wife Mary S. (Stackhouse) occupied one part of the dwelling. On the morning of the 23d of the 9th month 1897 he arose from his bed as the light of day was breaking in the east and as was his custom went out to the pasture to bring in the cows for the mornings milking when he was attacked by a vicious bull, knocked down and so badly injured that he died the same forenoon. He was a man of unblemished reputation, a member of the school board and his death was a great loss in the community where he resided as well as to his immediate family. His funeral was an unusually large one.

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

About 75 acres of the northern part of the 250 acres came into possession of several heirs of the Miller name (whose identity I have been unable to locate) took proceedings in partition which led the Orphan's Court to direct the land to be sold by the Sheriff which sale was made on the 4th day of May 1809, confirmed, and Titus Taylor, Sheriff, ordered to make a deed for the premises unto William and Israel Miller.

On the 29th day of the same month William Miller and his wife Sarah, of Mill Creek hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, and Israel Miller and wife Lydia, of New Garden township, Chester County, Pa. conveyed unto William McConaughy of the latter place 33½ acres a part of the 75 acres of land. On the premises at the time of purchase was an old log house and small barn of the same kind and a stone smith shop. William McConaughy was a blacksmith by occupation and probably had been the occupant of the premises for some time before he purchased them.

In 1816 he erected a large stone dwelling

and in 1929 an ample barn thereon

Five years later he and his wife Margaret conveyed the same premises unto Elizabeth Taylor widow of Nicholas Taylor of the city of Baltimore where she had resided after her marriage. She was a sister to Thomas and George Gawthrop late of the vicinity of Avondale and the mother of Dr. Thomas W. Taylor, late of Kennett Square, deceased.

In the winter of 1836—7 Elizabeth Taylor was married to Moses Starr who had at one time been a property owner and well known resident of New Garden township but had sold out and drifted into the Katy Dizard district of Maryland from whence he came with his children and took up his residence with his new wife.

After a few years and the two families of children having grown up and looking after their respective interests, Elizabeth in 1846 disposed of her real estate in New Garden unto her husband Moses Starr.

By virtue of a marriage agreement this conveyance was made without an intermediate in making the transfer.

Elizabeth Starr about that time had purchased a farm and stone house in West Grove, late the property of James Kelton, deceased, to which place she and the Taylor part of the family removed.

Moses' children remained on the farm in New Garden, he circulating between the two places having a home in each.

In addition to the care of the farm Moses was a beef butcher and sometimes bought and drove fat cattle to Philadelphia market to sell. In business he was not successful.

In the spring of 1848 he and his wife Elizabeth, executed a deed of assignment of his property unto Joel Thompson and John M. Kelton, Esq., in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The assignees sold the property in the following winter unto Thomas W. Parker, of Pooopson township. The assignees were joined by Elizabeth Starr in the deed to the purchaser for 39 acres and 91 perches of land.

In the said deed occurs this: "Whereas doubts have arisen whether the said deed of Elizabeth Starr to Moses Starr and the said deed of assignment above recited, the estate of the said Elizabeth in the said lands has been conveyed and assigned for the purposes in the said deeds mentioned and in order to satisfy said doubts and to carry into full execution the objects and intention of said deed of assignment the said Elizabeth Starr has joined in this indenture as a party thereto"

Thomas W. Parker and family occupied the premises for about four years and in the spring of 1852, becoming somewhat imbued with political aspirations, he and his wife Rachel (Gawthrop) Parker sold and conveyed their property unto John Springer of New Garden and turned their faces toward West Chester.

John Springer held possession for five years and then transferred the title thereto unto George W. Griffin of the city of Wilmington, Delaware.

He did not occupy it and one year later sold and with his wife Mary E., conveyed the premises unto George Y. Wilson who with his good wife made it their home for seven years. Leaving New Garden they embarked in the merchantile business at Ercildoun. John Cox, of Kennett township, was the next to come into possession of the messuage and 39 acres of land. He and his wife Phebe H. (Chambers) Cox made it their home for five years, then conveyed the same unto Caleb H. Jackson also of Kennett township.

He held it only one year and he and his wife in the Spring of 1871 passed it into possession of John Lamhorn. After three years he and his wife Rachel passed the title thereto unto Robert Henry Thomas, who with his family now occupy them.

Two years after William and Israel Miller had sold 33½ acres of their land unto Wm. McConaughy they conveyed unto George Hall 10½ acres another part of their 75 acres.

On the 28th day of the 3d month 1814 George Hall and Mary his wife of Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pa., conveyed the same premises unto Joseph Miller, of New Garden.

Joseph Miller was by trade a stone mason and with his wife Betsy Miller settled on his purchase and built an addition to their dwelling. So good a helpmate was she to him that in building the chimneys to the addition she carried the bricks to him in her apron, so says tradition. He pursued his occupation with much energy and perseverance and had but little time to spend at home except on the first days of the weeks. These days he was frequently to be found engaged in the tillage of his land. I may relate a short story right here having a strong bearing on his manner of life.

His neighbor Wm. McConaughy was of the Baptist persuasion and a very strict observer of the Sabbath as he esteemed the First day of the week to be and had frequently reproved Joseph for his Sabbath breaking. After they had been away from the neighborhood for a few years he and his wife were back on a visit to some of their old neighbors. Joseph Miller had been away all the previous week working at his trade and expected to go again the next week. On returning home on Seventh-day evening he found his corn lot much in need of cultivating. Early on First-day morning he borrowed Moses Starr's horse and pursued the work to a finish, and had only put the horse into the stable and gone into the house a few minutes, when William McConaughy and wife drove in. After the usual greetings and a few remarks on matters in general, William said "Joseph I hope you have done working on Sunday," Joseph replied with considerable emphasis, "Yes, William, I have," William accepted the answer in good faith and congratulated him on his good resolution. Joseph's answer was true as it was prompt, he had quit though less than fifteen minutes before he was questioned.

Joseph and Betsy Miller had three children; Sarah Ann, Rachel Ann, and Eliza Ann Miller all of whom lived to marry.

Joseph Miller died in 1965 his wife having passed away in death several years prior thereto. Sarah Ann had married Lysander Ottey and she was also deceased having left one son, Hanford Ottey to survive her.

Lysander had married Mary Ann, a daughter of Albert Michener and were living in a part of the house with Joseph Miller at the time of his decease.

Rachel Ann had married Amos Underwood, of Chatham, who was also deceased and she married to James Bramhery. They administered to the estate and in the winter of the same year (1865) sold the realty unto Lysander Ottey. He was a carpenter and did much building in the neighborhood.

He with his family continued to occupy the premises until the time of his decease in 1878 and the widow and her children seven years longer when in 1885 they sold and conveyed the same messuage and premises unto R. Henry Thomas who has the adjoining farm thus reuniting two of the divisions of the 75 acre tract of which they are parts.

From, *Republican*

Phoenixville Pa

Date, *Dec 27, 1896*

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The Old Episcopal Church at Evansburg Briefly Described.

In the little village of Evansburg, Montgomery county, six miles north-east of Phoenixville, is St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the oldest religious organizations and edifices in the United States. The old church occupies a commanding view of the Perkiomen and Schuylkill valleys and is one of the most frequently visited and interesting spots in the country. The churchyard nearby is quite as interesting as the old church itself, for here rest the ashes of men who were famous in their day and generation. In 1700 there was founded in England the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." This was the first protestant missionary society ever founded. It soon sent missionaries to the New World, and St. James was the first mission established in America, Radnor and Whitemarsh coming next on the list. In 1721 the mission on the Perkiomen was organized into a parish, and a house for

worship was erected the same year, and a burying ground was laid out in connection with the church. The church was a quaint structure one story high, with a shed roof in front over the door, sashed windows on each side, two end ones, and a curious little window set in the gable. The glass in these windows was diamond shaped panes, set in leaden sash, brought from England. The date tablet of marble set high in the gable, close up to the peaked roof, bore the following inscription: "J. S. and J. P. Church Wardens," representing the names of James Shannon and James Pawling, heads of the oldest families in the neighborhood, and after whom the villages of Shannonville and Pawling received their names. In 1742, when the Augustus Lutheran Church, at Trappe, was built, the trustees visited St. James and they liked it so well that they modelled their church building after it. These two old churches still standing represent the style of architecture in favor 150 years ago. In 1732, William Lane, a resident of the neighborhood, and a leading member of the church, willed St. James 42 acres of fine land "for the use of successive ministers forever," and his gift has always been a source of great aid in helping the parish to support its ministers from time to time, as the church has seen some pretty hard times at different periods of its history.

In 1738, robbers broke into the church and carried off the pulpit cloth, cushions and pewter communion service. In 1777, after the battle of Germantown, the Continental Army, on its retreat up the Germantown turnpike, converted the church into a hospital, and the blood stains may still be seen on the hard oaken floor. While the church was used for a hospital, 100 soldiers died there and were buried in the churchyard, a long mound still marking the place of sepulture. Soldiers dying at Valley Forge were often taken to St. James, only three miles distant, for burial, and many of their graves, too, may be seen in the churchyard. Washington and his officers were frequent worshippers at St. James and the rector was often called to Valley Forge to minister to the sick and dying soldiers.

In 1788 the parish was incorporated under the laws of the State. Rev. Slaton Olay was then rector, serving also St. David's, St. Peter's and Swedes' churches, all within a circuit of a dozen miles. He was a rector for thirty years, and was a man "esteemed for his eloquence and piety." The present parsonage was built in 1799, additions being made from time to time as were thought necessary for the rectors' families.

The present rector is Rev. A. S. Barrow who assumed charge May 1, 1890. He also holds an evening service in the pretty new chapel at Royersford, dividing his time between the two charges. St. James' is the oldest Episcopal church in the state outside of Philadelphia.

OLD COUNTRY TAVERNS.

And Something About the Quaint Names by Which They Were Called.

In these days when hotels and houses of entertainment are generally known by the name of the proprietor, or else by some latter day designation, it is interesting perhaps to recall the names by which the public houses of a generation or two back, were known. In those days a public house was not without a sign, and on most of these signs there was a painting representing the name of the place. Thus, on one was a bull, and the house was called "The Bull Tavern." On another was only the head of the bull, so the tavern was called "The Bull's Head." On another was a lion, and the house was therefore called "The Lion." But if the lion was painted red in color, it was "The Red Lion." So also there were "White Bears" and "Black Bears." There were various horses, as the "White Horse," the "Sorrel Horse," the "Black Horse," and the "Horse Heads." These names sometimes became so associated with the locality as to give it a name. Thus in New York, not far from Elmira, is a large and flourishing borough that bears the queer name of "Horse Heads."

The place is situated on the great highway from the Wyoming Settlements to Niagara Falls, and the old public house had a sign on which were a trio of horses heads, pleasantly greeting the traveler. The house was known as "The Horseheads Tavern," and naturally the village, as it grew, was called after the name of the public house, as it is most always done. We have examples of this in the case of Rising Sun, the county seat of Harford county, Maryland; Foxchase and Broadaxe, near Philadelphia; Bird-in-Hand, in Lancaster county, and General Wayne, in Chester county. There are many others that took the name of the public house and added a ville, town or burg to it, as for instance, Eagleville, Lionville, Compassville, Plowville, Bucktown, Beartown, and others. The names, or rather the emblems of the names, were generally expressive of some well-known object easily painted, and easily understood. It might be an Indian Chief, or an Indian Queen, or the King of Prussia.

The latter was painted on a sign and the place, the village in this county, is still known by that name. General Wayne and General Pike were favorite subjects because of their decided qualities. Seven Stars was a great favorite, and is often met with. Travelers, a stage coach, Drovers, a drove of cattle or horses, and Farmers, a load of hay, were favorite names with a variety of pictures to express them. Green Tree, Gum Tree and Cherry

Trees were met with; the latter is the name of a flourishing town in western Pennsylvania, called after the old house of entertainment. The Plow and Harrow, the Sickle and Sheaf and the Hammer and Trowel were well-known names. Then there were those more fanciful, as the Cross Keys, the Three Tuns, the Backhorn, the Bird-in-Hand, the Turk's Head, the Blue Ball and the Blue Bell, the Trooper, (a cavalryman on horseback), the Tiger, (everybody remembers the old Tiger so long kept by the Grubbs at Fourth and Vine, Philadelphia).

But we need not multiply. The good, dear, old names have been superceded by the newer ones. There are no longer the good old taverns of the long ago, but instead we have not even hotels, unless they are named backwards, as the Hotel Warwick, the Hotel Windsor. Now we have the "Jones House," the "Smith House" and so on down the line.

OLD TRAPPE CHURCH.

SKETCH OF THE OLD TRAPPE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Date of Erection—Washington at Church—The Lutherans—Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg Patriot.

Nothing is more delightful than to visit historical landmarks and note particulars pertaining to their history, for it seems that one can carry himself back to early times and pass a few moments with the folks then living. The students of Ursinus college take special delight in visiting the old Augusta Lutheran church, at Trappe, only about one mile from the college, and ponder over affairs that took place in days gone by.

Passing along the pike leading from Philadelphia to Reading and arriving at a place somewhat elevated, above the Trappe postoffice, the eyes of the traveler fall upon a building that appears rather old, and passing up an avenue he comes to what is commonly called "the old Trappe church."

It is rightly so called, for it was erected in the year of our Lord 1745 by the early Lutherans settling in that part of the country, and it has withstood the weather so well that time's obliterating finger seems to have taken little or no effect on it as yet.

It is that building in which Washington, when he spent that cold winter at Valley Forge, in the gloomy days of the Revolutionary war, worshipped his God, and which services may perhaps have helped to give freedom to the country now called "the land of the brave and the home of the free," and which finally was transformed into a hospital for the soldiers having their winter quarters with (now) the father of the country at Valley Forge, about eight miles farther south,

and soothed the wounds of many a brave soldier. Every reader of history knows the condition of the army at that particular time and to them it must be a place of vast importance.

Standing upon the threshold of this antiquated house of God, the thought runs through the mind of the visitor that he has entered a door that swung on its hinges over 150 years to give entrance to hundreds, yea thousands of pious pilgrims who have long since been ushered to yonder church, to receive instructions in the word of God. In addition to the usual visits or attendance of services made here in its long history, this is the door that has opened on a large number of couples of young lovers who came hither to have the nuptial knots tied by the pastor in charge. Hither many an infant was borne by loving parents to have the rite of holy baptism administered.

All the identical arrangements as of old are within—good for 100 years to come—the same old pulpit from which Rev. Henry Muhlenberg first sounded the notes of the Lutheran faith. There it hangs like a bird's nest, high against the wall, with sounding boards suspended overhead. The antique pews are free of paint, except the white panel upon the pew door, where there obtrude the numbers as of old. Against every high raised back rests the quaint book holder, bearing the rights of that gentry, through its drawn figures of 1, 2, 3, etc., designating the right place for the right person. The gallery is a remarkable arrangement. Everything, including seats, is put up with eternal oak, spliced together with wooden pegs and wrought iron spikes.

The region was wholly settled by emigrants of the Lutheran faith as early as 1740, and as the minds of the old pioneers soon turned toward the erection of a tabernacle in the wilderness, it did not take so very long before it was decided upon to erect this building, for in 1743, one year after the arrival of the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg in America it was decided to erect it. Work was not commenced until two years afterward. On May 2, 1745, the corner stone was laid, and on Oct. 6 it was dedicated to the service of God.

There it stands in the primitive style, strongly appealing to the religious sense of the visitor. One looks at its rough hewn walls and along its angled roof and pronounces it a house of God, but strangely odd. An arched entrance of unique design is at the west end, as is also the one on the south end, while on the east is seen an octagonal projection. It stands about 50 yards from the building now used for religious purposes. This one, which has been in use for over a century, is no more used except on special occasions, as may seem conven-

rent to the members.

Upon entering one places a key (truly wonderful in itself, being altogether different from any modern design of keys) into the old lock upside down, pointing out at once the improvements that have since been made. No one can help, who has heard old people converse about ancient churches, but to imagine that this is one according to their description.

The deacons who served then were not obliged to pass through every seat and tramp on the feet of the worshippers, but the "Klingelbeutel" (as we call them) were used. These are still in the building and they are as good as new.

A register in which many a name is already recorded lies open for the visitor to write his name for future observers to look at.

The visitor not only finds this old church at this place, but residences of similar antiquity are to be found nearby. The people living there are very kindhearted. Great men have already hailed from this place, who proved useful in active life.

The village of Trappe, nearby, has had among its residents some of the leading men in the early days of the commonwealth. Following are a few of them: Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran church in America; Frederick Muhlenberg, president of the first congress; Major General Peter Muhlenberg, of the continental army; Henry E. Muhlenberg, a noted American scientist; Francis Swaine, another Revolutionary general; Francis R. Shunk, governor of Pennsylvania; "Honest Jacob" Fry, auditor general of the state; S. Gross Fry, treasurer of Philadelphia, and several state senators and representatives. The mother of General Grant, who was a Simpson, also lived at this place. It is said that in appearance and character General Grant was a Simpson, and that from the Grants he got nothing but his name. The village never contained over 500 inhabitants.

OLD BRIDGES.

SOME OF THE OLD WOODEN STRUCTURES THAT SPAN THE SCHUYLKILL.

They Revive Our Childhood's Memories—The Old Covered Bridges—a List of the Bridges That Still Stand.

The wooden bridges which spanned the creeks and rivers in our grandfather's days are fast giving place to modern steel or iron structures and the day is not far distant when they will have gone forever. Of these old time top heavy bridges there are still several spanning the Schuylkill between Phoenixville and Philadelphia and although they are threatened almost

every day they still remain as clumsy links binding the past with the present. The memory of our childhood days would be lacking without our recollection of the old wooden bridges that spanned the swift flowing river or gurgling brook when we were children. They were the admiration and wonder of our childish minds—these long dusty tunnels, full of great beams and girders with their gracefully turned arches and here and there a peep out that gave us a glimpse of the river's sheen below. How we trembled as we stood and gazed down into the dark depths and wondered what would become of us if we fell into the swift flowing current. In the heat of summer the old bridge sheltered us from the sun's rays and in the winter from the cold and biting North wind. The old bridges all had their uncanny traditions of murders and robberies, and when our imaginations got the better of us we would about as soon go through the churchyard as through the dark, old bridge after dark. But ugly, unpainted, gruesome as they were the old bridges live in the memories of the boys and girls who played in them, and perhaps in their darkest recesses and nooks spoke the first words of their budding love to each other. Many things belonging to childhood will be forgotten, but the old bridges will live in memory as long as memory lives in our hearts.

The covered wooden bridges that span the Schuylkill and its tributary streams belong to an epoch which has passed away. Scores of years have passed since the last of the wooden bridges of this region was built. True, there are wooden bridges of recent date, but not the old type of structure that our grandfathers built and roofed to keep the rain and weather from warping and rotting the timbers. It would take a small forest to build one of these old timers, and timber is too scarce nowadays for that; and laying aside a scarcity of timber, the iron or steel bridge is the cheaper from an economic standpoint, and then there is no danger from fire and but little from flood as there always is with the old wooden structure that stands like a skeleton far above the wildest freshet or tempest.

The covered wooden bridges over the Schuylkill are doomed, for one by one they yield to fire or flood, prosaic endings for these once noble structures. There are now more stone and steel bridges between Philadelphia and Reading than there are wooden. The first of these old time structures after leaving Philadelphia is the Swedesford bridge just below Norristown. It is an ancient landmark in that community and combines in one a railroad viaduct, a driveway and a fine promenade.

The toll man still sits at the gate and the coppers must be found before he will permit you to cross, this being the only toll bridge on the river. This bridge is not so old as many others spanning the river, it having been built as late as 1883 to take the place of an ancient structure destroyed by fire. The place where the bridge crosses was an historic spot and was known a hundred years or more ago as Swedesford, a crossing place that was used as far back as 1723. In 1777, while Washington was lying with his army at Valley Forge, he built a rough bridge over the river for military use, constructed of wagons, cannon trucks, poles and fence rails. That winter a freshet came and the bridge was swept down the river; and it was very lucky it did for the British, like the Egyptian pursuers of the Israelites, were unable to cross.

The next bridge up the river is the De Kalb street bridge, that connects Norristown and Bridgeport. It is a massive old structure with great arching timbers that extend in graceful sweeps nearly halfway across the river. It is fretted with cobwebs from floor to roof and looks like a great tinder box. Sam, the watchman, is a naval veteran and an artist minus an arm and if you can spare the time, he will show you the pictures he painted with his own hand—and quite an artist in his way Sam is, and he talks knowingly of the Rembrandts and Van Dykes he has seen in his day, and he tells you of his work in the same breath, as if he were drawing comparisons between his own and the work of the Flemish masters. Sam is a jolly good fellow as long as you don't smoke on the bridge, but if he catches you, be you friend or foe, you will surely have a fine to pay, for "smoking is forbidden on the bridge" you know. There is more travel on this bridge than there is on any other bridges on the river, there being a trolley way, a drive way and a promenade in the centre under the overhanging network of cobwebs that reminds one of passing under the mistletoe boughs.

The next bridge is the one that spans the river at Port Kennedy four miles North. It is the ugliest and most ungraceful bridge on the river and if it were to stand until the millenium it would have nothing to recommend it. It looks like a long narrow tunnel with a peaked roof and little port holes in the side. It was built in 1849 and as it stands 25 feet above the river it is beyond the reach of floods and can only be done away with by wind or fire.

About two miles above the Port Kennedy bridge is that at Pawling a fit companion and just as ugly: During and perhaps before the Revolution a chain bridge spanned the river at

Pawling, but nearly a hundred years ago the flotsam and jetsam of the river collected and broke it down, and the great chain after parting became buried in the mud. Before the present structure was built two wooden bridges were built in place of the chain bridge but being weak in their backs they both broke down and were swept away by floods. The Pawling bridge is nearly 80 years old and its timbers are wormeaten and its rafters are fretted with cobwebs spun more than half a century ago by spiders long since deceased.

The bridge at Phoenixville is the handsomest structure of them all. It occupies the site of an ancient and historic ford which was in use two hundred years ago. Lord Howe and his army crossed the river here after the Battle of Brandywine while on his march down the Schuylkill valley to Philadelphia. A battery was planted at the western end of the ford and a fire was opened on the Americans who lay on the opposite side of the river and several men were killed on both sides and were buried in the sand along the banks, and some of the old residents pretend to point out the graves to this day. The bridge was built in 1845. It has a driveway on one side and a promenade on the other, where the boys and girls steal to on summer nights to watch the swift flowing river far below and talk of things too sacred for profane ears to hear.

About two miles up the river is the Black Rock bridge which belongs to the same old type. It sits high above the river and is located in a dark and lonely spot, the approaches being deeply embowered in shade trees which make it as dark as a dungeon when the leaves are on the trees. This bridge has an uncanny reputation and many are the stories of hold ups, robberies and murders told about it. The river where the bridge crosses is very deep and it is said that more than one peddler has been robbed and murdered in days gone by and thrown into the dark depths below. The bridge, to say the least, has a bad reputation and many shun it at night for sheeted ghosts have, it is said, been seen wandering through it at the midnight hours when such spectres go forth to terrify and haunt the living.

As the river becomes much smaller above the Black Rock bridge the remainder of the bridges are much smaller and less interesting than those described. The time is not far distant when they will all be supplanted by iron or steel bridges, and then the old wooden structures will only remain in the memories of the older inhabitants.

MILL GROVE FARM.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE HOME
OF AMERICA'S GREATEST NATURALIST.

Audubon's Birth and Early Life—His Great
Work at Mill Grove and His Wooing
of Pretty Lucy Bakewell.

Just across the Schuylkill from Valley Forge and near where the Perkiomen pours its waters into that river, is Mill Grove Farm, many years ago the home of John James Audubon, America's most famed ornithologist and naturalist. The Schuylkill Valley abounds in beautiful scenery, but this spot is one of the most picturesque in the whole region, and owing to its proximity to Valley Forge, Mill Grove farm is invested with a peculiar interest. Bayard Taylor, who had visited most every place of interest on the globe, said after he had been to Mill Grove farm that it was the most beautiful spot in all the wide world; so therefore it was not strange that Audubon was charmed with the place and that he made it his home for so many years. Mill Grove farm is part of an original tract of 2000 acres granted to William Penn, and the list of owners since then is not a long one, showing that they were reluctant to part with so charming a possession. The property now belongs to Harry Wetherill, of Philadelphia, who makes it his summer home, and it is needless to say that he is in love with the place.

The estate of which Mill Grove farm now forms a part was purchased by Admiral Audubon of the French Navy, and who served in the Revolutionary War under Rochambeau and Lafayette. While Washington was at Valley Forge he frequently crossed the river to the Audubon home, and spent much of his time as the guest of his French friends and on the occasion of one of his visits he presented his portrait to the Audubons, which it is said, is still in the possession of the family. The Admiral spent much of his time in the West Indies, where he owned extensive plantations, and it was his custom to make trips to New Orleans several times a year to visit friends and transact business. During one of these visits the Admiral met a beautiful Spanish lady the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and before he left the "Crescent City" he had fallen in love with the Spanish beauty and before he left she became his betrothed. In the course of a few weeks the Admiral returned, and the couple were married in the parish church, and soon after he took his beautiful wife to Aux Cayes, San Domingo, where they lived several years and where their four children were born, John James being the only one that survived infancy. While the naturalist was still a small child the natives

rose in rebellion, and his mother was cruelly murdered by them; and Audubon and his little son through the efforts of a faithful servant were enabled to reach a ship and make their escape from the fury of the bloodthirsty rebels who had put a price on their lives. Father and son reached New Orleans where they remained a few weeks, when the Admiral and his son went to France. The Admiral soon married again, and John was left in charge of the only mother he ever remembered, as he was too young to remember her who gave him birth.

The boy's step-mother was an exceedingly good natured, vivacious woman who enjoyed life, took the world easy, and by her indifference to the child's training and discipline, she came near spoiling him. He was allowed to roam the fields and woods, and early evinced a love for the birds, which he would sit and watch for hours at a time, and when he returned at night after his day's ramble, he would have his basket filled with birds' eggs, nests, mosses, pebbles and the like that he had gathered. He was so in love with nature, that he neglected his books for a bird's nest, or a piece of moss had far more attraction for him than the handsomest book that he could find in the great libraries of Paris. When seventeen years of age, Audubon had made a series of two hundred drawings of the birds of France. The drawings were clumsy and rude, and "all bad enough," as he used to say when he showed them in after years to his children and friends.

When he was eighteen years of age Audubon's father seeing the bent of his son's mind, sent him to America to occupy Mill Grove farm. This change from the gay French capital to the back woods of America opened up an earthly paradise for the youth who could now hunt and fish to his heart's delight and satisfaction. Some of the older inhabitants of this region who died in recent years, remembered Audubon as a fair, rosy cheeked young man with dark hair and eyes, no doubt inherited from his unfortunate Spanish mother. These old men used to tell about seeing him in the early morning in a boat on the Schuylkill or Perkiomen with gun and rod in quest of some finny or feathered beauty to adorn his house or occupy his mind in study. He was a very social young fellow, they said, and would often employ them to secure, if possible, some rare bird he had seen for his collection, and he paid them liberally when they were successful in finding specimens that he valued. Audubon's life at Mill Grove farm was very simple, and his peculiar simplicity often would awaken the curiosity of the natives who could not understand how he could spend all his time hunting birds that were in their eyes wholly

useless, and he never took the pains to enlighten them as to the nature of his work. They came to look on him as a peculiar man, and his house was viewed with sort of a superstitious awe, for one or two who had gotten a glimpse of Audubon's collection told their neighbors all sorts of stories about the place and its occupant. Audubon seldom if ever mingled with his neighbors and he lived a life of austere plainness. Milk, fruit, vegetables with an occasional fish or game bird constituted his diet, and his simple food and out door exercise gave him a constitution of iron. He despised meat, and to use his own words he was "temperate to an intemperate degree." Valley Forge, with its historic associations and its lovely scenery, had a peculiar charm for him, and he often rowed across the Schuylkill and spent the day rambling

over the Valley hills, and many of his rarest specimens were found in the woods by the redoubts and trenches of Washington's camp ground.

The following pretty description of Audubon's life at Mill Grove farm given by another will not be out of place here:

"The young fellow spent his days in fishing, hunting, riding on horseback, studying the habits of birds and collecting specimens which he himself stuffed and mounted. In the evenings he would sit by the open fire place and draw or paint his beloved birds. The Mill Grove house, a solid stone structure, stands on a rising knoll commanding a lovely view. The thick walls of the mansion are mantled with ivy, and embosomed in green is the marble tablet in the gable dated 1762. A later owner added a veranda that has somewhat changed the original appearance of the house in Audubon's days. Inside low ceilings and antique fireplaces remain as memorials of the past, and on the thick walls are numerous portraits and sketches relating to the Audubon family and estate. In the yard nearby are two big pine trees that stand as silent sentinels to guard the premises."

The old grist mill with its great overshot water wheel, which Audubon called "a source of real joy" is still standing, and it forms a very important part in the picturesque landscape. The old dam half filled with slime and mud, fringed with alders and rushes still lies back of the mill, and is still a spot dear to the boys who wallow in its uncertain depths on hot summer days. The grove of firs and hemlocks keep the spot green the year round. It was in this grove that Audubon did most of his sketching in good weather. Back of the house a steep rocky hill rises to a height of a hundred feet or more, and from this summit one can get one of the finest views to be had anywhere in the

Schuylkill valley. Here in the face of the rocks was Audubon's cave where the peewees and martins built their nests in early summer and where the naturalist sat and watched them at their work for hours at a time. He would often on hot days also do his sketching and painting in the cave as it was always delightfully cool and quiet and he would be secure from any disturbance while at his tasks. Just below the cave roll the dark waters of the Perkiomen in their last plunge as they join the waters of the Schuylkill not three yards away.

Just beyond Mill Grove farm and only separated by a narrow crooked lane is Fatland farm the home of pretty Lucy Bakewell who became the wife of John James Audubon. The house was in those days the most pretentious in the neighborhood, and the Bakewells were looked upon by the natives as "rich folks," and it too, like Mill Grove now belongs to the Wetherills. Fatland House is still a noble old structure and is a fine example of the Grecian style of architecture in vogue a hundred years or more ago in the Atlantic states: High up in the gable is the following inscription:

J. VAUX, 1776

Rebuilt by

William Wetherill, 1845.

This old house is the scene of Audubon's love romance, for the naturalist had time to fall in love. One day the solitude of Audubon's home was broken by a call from Wm Bakewell, his across the fields neighbor. Bakewell was a well-to-do Englishman who had ventured into the new world, and made a home for himself and family along the Perkiomen. Audubon made his neighbor welcome, and it is said he took him into his "Bud room" and showed and explained to him something of his work. In due time Audubon returned the call. He was met at the door by Lucy Bakewell and ushered into the parlor to await her father's return which was momentarily expected. She entertained the naturalist to the best of her ability and she felt relieved when her father arrived and she could turn him over to him for she found her visitor, to use her own words, "a very unsocial guest." Luncheon was served, and Miss Lucy who was a motherless girl presided at the table. Her easy, graceful manner won Audubon's admiration and her rare beauty captivated his heart, and he left the Bakewells that day Lucy's lover. He called often after this, and one day he met Lucy among her flowers, and opened his heart to her. She thought it strange that such an austere man could love, and was almost taken off her feet by his avowal; but she yielded to his suit and on one bright summer's day in 1808 she became the wife of the world's greatest naturalist. The young

and her husband's home a veritable museum of natural history. The forms of birds greeted her in nook and corner of the house, the walls were covered with sketches and paintings of the feathered songsters. Birds' nests and eggs festooned the ceilings and mantelpieces, and the house was filled with the trophies of the hunt and chase. But she loved her husband and she made up her mind to admire what he admired and their lives at Mill Grove were as happy and tranquil as they could be. They occasionally felt the pinch of poverty, for Audubon knew nothing of economy, but she never complained, and their lives ran along smoothly until the tie was severed by death.

In 1823 two hundred of Audubon's most valuable drawings and paintings were destroyed by fire in a single night and a life work was gone. But after two or three days of despondency he went to work to repair his loss with heroic determination, and in a year or two he was ready to publish his "Birds of America" but like many another, he could find no one in Philadelphia willing to undertake the risk of publishing such an expensive work. Dejected over his disappointment he went to Europe, where he received the praise of monarchs and finally the noble work was published in London, in 1830. The work was published in five massive volumes containing 448 colored plates and sold at \$1000 per set. A second and revised edition of the work was brought out in 1834 in eight large volumes and on this magnificent work his fame as a naturalist and ornithologist will ever remain secure. Audubon returned to America crowned with fame, as he had been made a member of all the leading so-

cieties in London and Paris. He bought a home on the Hudson near New York, where he ended his days January 27, 1851. In his later years he often said that his happiest days were those he spent at Mill Grove Farm on the Perkiomen.

Just back of Fatland's house, where Lucy Bakewell lived happily so many years, is a pretty grove of oak and chestnut trees overlooking the Schuylkill, as it winds down the valley like a thread of silver. In a shady nook in this grove, underneath a giant oak is a lone, neglected grave that contains the ashes of pretty Lucy Bakewell, wife of John James Audubon. Hundreds visit the lone grave every year as it seems to have a special attraction for the visitors to Mill Grove Farm, and recalls the romance of Audubon's life, more than anything else about Fatland.

From, *News*

West Chester Pa

Date, *Jan 13. 1899*

OUR PHILOSOPHERS IN SESSION.

Julius F. Sachse's Lecture on Superstitions
of Chester County Germans.

SOME HISTORY OF FOLK-LORE.

A Good Audience Greeted the Speaker. He Read a Very Interesting Paper Last Evening and Then Answered Questions—Other Members Took Part in the Discussion and the Evening Was Very Profitably Spent by All Present. The Subject Caused Some Old Memories to Awaken in Many Minds.

Last evening the regular semi-monthly meeting of the West Chester Philosophical Society was held, and according to announcement Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, was the speaker of the evening. Prof. Frank H. Green, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order. The attendance was excellent, but the Secretary, Miss Susan C. Lodge, was absent. She sent the minutes, however. J. Newton Huston, Esq., was elected Secretary pro tem. The minutes of the meeting of December 22d were read and approved. Prof. Richard Darlington, Chairman of the Business Meeting, reported that Dr. H. A. Rothrock, of West Chester, will deliver a lecture on "The Eye" at the next meeting of the Society. **SUPERSTITIONS OF THE GERMAN SETTLERS.**

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, who comes here after an interval of several years which have elapsed since his previous lecture before the Philosophical Society. Mr. Sachse's address last evening was upon the theme of "Superstitions of the Early Germans in Chester County and Adjacent Territory." The lecture was made up chiefly from material which will enter into his forthcoming book to be entitled "The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1800. A Critical and Legendary History of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers."

The following is a part of the lecture.

as delivered: "It will be remembered that many of the early German emigrants to our province were Palatines, or inhabitants of the beautiful Rhine country, a valley so rich in legends, songs and folk-lore, and although the glorious Reformation had shed its benign light over the populace of that country, there still lingered more or less of the medieval superstition which had been rampant in central Europe for so many years.

FOR THE MOST PART PEASANTS

The great majority of these emigrants were of the peasant class, who not only came here to escape from religious persecution, but with the avowed purpose of establishing a home and bettering their condition. No matter where their humble habitation, whether in forest or town, whether free or held in bondage, one of their first cares was to erect here in the western world altars of their faiths so that they could worship God according to their conscience, no matter whether their tenets were orthodox or Separatist.

Most of these people had but an ordinary parochial school education, such as was the custom to impart to the rural population at that period. Consequently all were strongly imbued with the local superstitions of their race, which had been handed down from generation to generation for ages past.

BROUGHT SUPERSTITIONS ALONG.

These superstitions and beliefs they brought with them, when they came to our shores. Settling in the fastness of the forest, often in isolated situations, having neighbors speaking what was to them an unknown tongue, located away from all social intercourse, orthodox religious influence or teachings, or medical help, these simple minded and devout people, of a sanguine temperament, naturally fell back upon the old traditions of the Fatherland, at times to "cure minor" ills, or avert misfortune, by the use of incantations and conjuring formulae learned from some old magister or crone at home.

ORIGIN OF HOME FOLK-LORE.

Then again the Irish and Welsh settlers, who were neighbors to the Germans, had superstitions and folk-lore of their own, and we soon find evidences of an intermingling of the Celtic, Cimric and Teutonic traditions and customs, becoming engrafted upon each other, until we have what in some cases may be called a strictly Pennsylvania folk-lore.

The superstitions or Aberglaube of the early German settlers entered all domestic actions and duties of every day life; no matter whether it was the sowing of seed, the reaping of the grain, starting upon a journey, the curing of any disorder in man or beast, the birth or baptism of a child, or a marriage or funeral—in each and every phase of daily life there was interspersed more or less of this Aberglaube.

CLERGY UNABLE TO STAMP OUT SUCH BELIEFS.

It is but due, however, to the clergy of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, to say that from the very first inception of the Reformation down to the present day they have consistently labored to stamp out this belief in signs, omens, superstitions and prognostics. But few people at the present day have any conception to what extent these beliefs entered into the daily life of the settler. I will present to you a few illustrations of these superstitions, beliefs and conjurations, some of which I learned of in my early youth, while the others were either gathered from contemporary manuscripts or were communicated to me by persons, descendants of some of these pioneers, in whose families the traditions are kept alive down to the present day.

I expect to treat this subject exhaus-

tively in my forthcoming volume.

DIVISIONS OF ABERGLAUBE

The Aberglaube of the early German may be said to have been divided into at least a hundred different divisions, the scale running all the way from a simple belief in the efficiency of Bible verses promiscuously selected to Demonology.

Perhaps the most common of these superstitions, was what was known as Kalendar Aberglaube, or a belief in prognostics based upon the almanac, which was again subdivided into various divisions based upon the phases of the moon and other Celestial bodies. This is not to be confounded with Astrology or the casting of the Horoscope, a full account of which was given in my "German Pietists." To any person schooled in the art, the almanac became the guide and mentor for almost every function of daily life.

First, it told us of the state of the weather for every day of the coming year, then it informed us what were to be the prevalent diseases, and gave us the proper days for telling timber, taking purgative medicine, bleeding and blood-letting, cutting hair, for weaning calves and children, etc. Then it gave the lucky days for sowing grain, the proper days for a merchant to speculate and for other daily vocations.

WHAT THE ALMANAC TAUGHT.

A well-regulated German almanac of that day also contained a list of lucky and unlucky days, from which we learn they were as follows:

January 1, 2, 6, 11, 17, 19.

February 10, 16, 17.

March 1, 3, 12, 15.

April 3, 15, 17, 18.

May 8, 10, 17, 30.

June 1, 7.

July 1, 5, 6.

August 1, 3, 10, 20.

September 15, 19, 30.

October 15, 17.

November 1, 7.

December 1, 7.

The oracle further informs us that (1) a child born upon any of these unlucky days would not live long, or would have a poor and miserable existence. (2) Any couple marrying upon one of these days would live in poverty and discord, and eventually separate. (3) When one goes upon a journey on these days he will return sick, or suffer bodily injury. (4) No animals are to be weaned, no one is to take a bath, nor sew or plant anything, as it will not flourish, do what he may.

WHAT ONE'S PRAYER BOOK FORETOLD.

There were two days among this list which were far worse than the others, viz: April 1, the day upon which Satan was driven out of heaven, and December 1, the day upon which Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. It was firmly believed that any one who had a vein opened upon those days would surely die within the next seven days. A child born either of the two days was sure to die an evil death, would never be old and live a life of shame to the world.

Less gruesome was the "Golden A. B. C." which foretold the fortune for the coming day. The method for using it was thus: In the morning when you got out of bed, you were first of all to take up your prayer book, and open it at random, noting the first letter upon the page, then reverently read the collect or prayer for the day, then by referring to the proper letter in the alphabet you will find your fortune for the coming day. As an illustration:

A—Great honor and friendship will come to you this day.

B—Animosity is in store for you. Be vigilant.

C—Losses will meet you this day.

Now the rule was that if the letter augured well, you were to give thanks to God. If, upon the contrary, it denoted a

luckless day, you were to pray to the Almighty to avert the impending danger. Then, again, if it thundered in the month of January, it was supposed to denote high winds; February, much sickness during the year; March, heavy showers, and so on for every month of the year. The prediction by thunder was a favorite method of augury, and in many families a careful record was kept, so that the business of the farm could be shaped accordingly.

WHEN TO LET BLOOD.

We now come to the uses of the almanac in phlebotomy, or blood-letting, a special of treatment, applied during that period to almost every ailment the human race was heir to. No matter whether the patient suffered from a broken limb, a gunshot wound, tuberculosis, brain fever, dropsy or simple indigestion, if the signs were right, the barber surgeon was at once directed to take so much blood from the sufferer. It was also the custom to be bled in the spring and fall, so as to keep well during the rest of the year, a custom akin to the one prevalent in the days of our youth, of being drenched with a "Yarb tea," a villainous decoction in which hoarhound, gentian and other bitter herbs dominated.

According to the well regulated almanac, there were for phlebotomy fourteen bad days in every month. Then we have one day designated as "good," another as the "very best," one "dangerous," one "good in every case" and finally one "very questionable."

To illustrate how the days were rated I will but mention the following:

- 1—Bad, one loses his color.
- 2—Bad, causes fever.
- 23—Very good, prevents all sickness, and strengthens all the limbs of the body.

The speaker then enumerated the good and bad things that were supposed to follow accordingly as Christmas fell on certain days of the week, and followed with a reference to the many astrological signs of the almanac. People were known to have delayed taking prescriptions left by a doctor, while they waited for the sign to get right, and died in the meantime. All manner of farm work was governed by these signs.

ECLIPSES, COMETS, ETC.

The speaker then proceeded to speak of the effect of some natural phenomena, as follows:

"With the peculiar sanguine temperament of the German peasant, we may easily imagine the impressions made upon them by such celestial phenomena as a solar or lunar eclipse, the Aurora, the rainbow, a mock sun or moon, to say nothing of the appearance of a comet.

To the superstitious, an eclipse of sun or moon portended great calamities, such as pestilence, dearth, famine, etc.

The Aurora symbolizes lakes of blood, trampled grain fields, myriads of lances, spears, swords, and armed hosts opposing one another. In fact, it was thought to foretell war and sanguine conflicts.

The appearance of a mock sun or moon also brought the fear of trouble and misfortune to the minds of the peasantry.

On the contrary, the rainbow was a sign that the Lord who showed His anger during the thunder storm, now symbolized His reconciliation, and that little angels danced for joy upon the gorgeous celestial arch.

The climax, however, was reached upon the appearance of a comet. This celestial visitor never failed to inspire the greatest terror and fear in the minds of the populace, young and old. To them it appears as a flaming sword, or a bundle of fiery rods, which were shown upon the heavens as a sign of Divine displeasure and coming punishment. They were always believed to be a forerunner of war, pestilence and plague.

COMETS LED TO EMIGRATION.

A belief that was strengthened by a

series of strange coincidences during the latter years of the seventeenth century, as comets appeared upon the sky, just previous to the French invasions of Germany and the Palatinate, which caused so much misery and laid waste so much German soil. Few persons realize at the present day what a great factor the appearance of these comets was in stimulating the first German emigration to Pennsylvania.

It is difficult for us at the close of the Nineteenth century to realize the wonderful signs and phenomena seen in the sky during the last century, both in Europe and Pennsylvania, distorted as they were by the excited imagination of the superstitious observer. These wonderful appearances were frequently the subject for a printed or pictorial description in the newspapers, almanacs and broadsides. Examples of the former are occasionally met with in the newspapers and literature of the day.

A HEAVENLY PHENOMENA DESCRIBED.

As an illustration I will read a translation of an announcement in Sauer's paper, "Die Pennsylvanische Berichte," published at Germantown, July 9th, 1757. It describes a sight witnessed in our own vicinity, on May 26th, 1757:

"It appeared towards evening, as if two swords were in the sun pointing towards each other. Afterwards it seemed as if a black ball came up behind the sun, looking like a sun suffering from a total eclipse. In the dark sun there appeared two crosses, above which a crown formed. Then were seen a number of human heads of a red hue, these were followed by an innumerable multitude of black human heads, all of which appeared in the heavens. Lastly a great number of blue heads were added to the number, all of which now commenced to butt against one another.

"So dreadful was this sight, that the beholders retreated into their houses. When they again ventured forth, the sun had set, but the apparition in the sky yet remained. It seemed as if all persons in the world should recognize them as they evidently stood out so plainly.

"After the sun had set for some time, it seemed as if the human heads were not more than three feet above the earth; and lastly, as if they were only a few rods distant from the beholders. Finally the hosts separated, the black and blue departing toward the south and the red hues toward the north. The scene vanished and it was night."

EXORCISM OF FIRE.

The Ephrata buildings it will be recalled were all built of wood, even the large chimney flues were originally of that inflammable material, lined with clay or grout, as may be seen by a visit to the loft of the old brother house, which is still standing. It has often been a matter of surprise that during the whole history of the mystic community on the Cocalico there was never any loss by fire among the buildings within the settlement proper. There is, however, a record of two incendiary fires at the mill seat of the community, the first upon the night of September 6, 1747, which destroyed three out of five mills; the other in September, 1754, was extinguished without doing any material damage.

This immunity from the devouring element has been attributed to the mystic ritual of the Brotherhood, which was believed to control the element of fire.

During the early part of last century the belief in the exorcism of fire was almost as universal among the German peasantry in this province as it was in the Fatherland.

Various were the formulae, recepte and feuer-segen, which it was believed would extinguish a conflagration. The means, however, applied by the Zionitic Brotherhood for the protection of the Cloister buildings were supposed to be both protective and preventive.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The procedure was as follows: A wooden plate or platter was taken, similar to the one to be seen in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and used for sacramental purposes. This was placed upon the communion table in the Saal, to remain there during a certain phase of the moon, until the proper day and hour arrived to give it the mystical inscription from which it was to derive its occult power, and thereby insure its efficiency. The only day upon which this power could be obtained was a certain Friday, in the waning moon, and then only between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, using a new quill pen, also plucked from the goose at night during the decline of the lunar orb, the ink or pigment to be used had to be freshly made from gall apples gathered from a gnarled oak in or near a graveyard; no iron was to be used in its preparation.

At the proper time certain mystical incantations were spoken over the platter then three circles were drawn perpendicularly on opposite sides of the plate then a centre line was drawn; this did not extend to the edges, and at the top the line was curved so as to form a hook. Two hearts were then drawn so that one-half of each heart was upon either side of the line, the upper one being somewhat smaller than the other. On the left side of the upper heart was drawn the letter "A" either in Latin or Hebrew characters; upon the right side appeared the letter "G." Upon the lower heart the letters "L" and "A" were placed in the same order. Below these figures were the words "Consummatum est;" beneath all were three crosses.

Now the meaning of the inscription is as follows: The mystical letters A, L, G, A by themselves denote nothing. To the initiate of the Zionitic Brotherhood they assume great importance when properly used. The proper reading is from the left to the right, viz.: A, L, G, A, and represent four Hebrew words: Attah, Gibbohr, Leolam, Adonai. Or as rendered in German, "Du bist stark in Ewigkeit HERR" (The Lord is strong and mighty in all eternity).

The Latin inscription, "Consummatum est," are the words spoken by Christ upon the cross. "It is finished."

These plates were built in the walls or foundations of the houses. If I mistake not it was at the four corners of the building. It is further stated that there is no case on record where any house or building thus protected ever became a prey to the flames. In event of the burning of any building not thus protected, the belief was that if a platter of this kind were thrown into the burning building in the name of God the fire would at once die out.

OTHER FIRE CHARMS.

This was not the only method of conquering fire by conjuration. So firm was this belief in "Feuer-besprechung" engrafted upon the popular mind that some persons who knew the ritual or formula were eagerly sought out by the German settlers, to furnish them with the means of subduing any fire which might break out upon their premises.

In the Fatherland the Jews, gypsies, colliers and ashburners were supposed to be in possession of the fire formulae. One of the commonest methods of the Hebrew exorcist was for the operator in case of an outbreak of fire to take a pan of live coals in his left hand and a can of water in the other. He would then place himself facing the burning building, staring fixedly at the fire and repeat in either Hebrew or German by syllables the second verse of the eleventh chapter of the fourth book of Moses (Numbers): "Da schrie das Volk zu Moses, und Moses bat den Herrn, da verschwand das Feuer" (And the people cried upon Moses, and when Moses prayed unto the Lord the fire was quenched).

At the enunciation of every syllable the exorciser would pour some water upon the pan of coals. The belief was that these were extinguished the fire would also go out or be easily conquered.

Another method and possibly the most in favor was by means of an amulet or "Feuer-zettel." These consisted of a piece of paper or parchment upon which was drawn the shield of David, and consisted of two equilateral triangles interlaced in such a manner as to form seven angles, in each of which was written in either Hebrew or Latin characters the four mystic letters, "A, L, G, A," or else the sacred name "ADONAI."

The sacred word or formula, it will be noticed, was introduced seven times in this figure. In case of a conflagration this mystic formula was to be quickly drawn with chalk or charcoal upon such buildings as were threatened, but not yet ignited. According to an old tradition it was by this means that the two mills of the Ephrata congregation were saved at the time of the incendiary fire in 1747. To still the fire in the burning buildings the above quoted verses from Numbers were to be quickly written on a wooden platter, paper or bread crust, carried thrice around the burning building and then thrown into the flames.

There was an Israelite in the province at an early date who was particularly expert in the preparation of such amulets. Perhaps it was the same person who is noted in Benjamin Franklin's daily journal under date of August, 1735, as being his debtor for crown paper to the extent of two shillings. Franklin there calls him "Levi the Jew." Another curious fact connected with these "Feuer-zettel" was that to insure efficiency no money could be asked for them. The party who prepared them laid them upon a table, the receiver left the remuneration in its place folded in a triangular piece of white paper. The implied understanding, however, was that if a sufficient sum was not left the charm would not work; this amount was usually one or two shillings.

Much more of the same kind, including an incident in the early experience of the speaker, which illustrated the superstitions that survived down to recent times.

THE DISCUSSION.

As soon as the speaker had concluded his lecture, President Green arose and invited members of the Society and others present to discuss the subject, suggesting that all had probably experiences which showed that some of these superstitions still lingered in the community.

Burgess C. Wesley Talbot asked the speaker if he could account for the fact that Lancaster county has always been in politics overwhelmingly Republican, while Berks county, adjoining it, had been overwhelmingly Democratic.

Professor Sachse said: "It is one of the problems that have never been solved. The two counties lie alongside of each other. Both were settled by the Germans under apparently similar circumstances. Why they should come to differ so widely in politics is not known."

Mr. Talbot said: "The late Judge Futhy, who had given the subject considerable study, once said that it was due to difference in origin. That the mass of the early settlers in Lancaster county came from a different part of Germany from those in Berks county, that Lancaster county was a sort of high Dutch and Berks county low Dutch, as it were, and that this difference of origin accounts for differences in traditions and habits of life and also difference in politics."

Professor Sachse said: "I have great respect for the views of Judge Futhy, who was well versed in local history, but I have been engaged in collecting the historical records of these people. Their church records have been gathered up or are being collected for preservation. In many instances the time and place of

their birth are given and very often of their baptism also. These records show that there was practically no difference in origin between the Germans of Lancaster and those of Berks counties. The sects of Dunkards and Mennonites sprang up in this country."

Professor Richard Darlington said: "When two men, both well versed on the subject, like Judge Futhey and Professor Sachse differ on a point like this it has a tendency to make the common mind become confused and possibly to receive other statements, but it must be remembered that this difference of opinion exists in all branches of human knowledge. Something is announced as a conclusion of science and later discoveries show it to be false. While Professor Sachse was speaking I was thinking how many hundreds of years must have elapsed while this great mass of folklore was being treasured up and the observations made on which it was based. Then why is it that Germans have one set of superstitions, the Irish another, the French a still different set and so on? In reference to Berks county, I believe it was a fact that some townships in that county were the last in the State to accept the Public School law."

Professor Sachse: "It is certain that some of these superstitions antedate the preaching of Christianity in Germany. How old they are can not be determined."

Dr. Jesse C. Green said: "There are some people still living who cling to the old superstitions." He then related some of the things he had observed during his lifetime, and alleged that we have not seen the last of these superstitions yet.

Gilbert Cope said: "We have all heard much about these superstitions and some of us have observed a little of it. I am glad that Professor Sachse is gathering them up and putting them in permanent form for preservation. I have noticed in looking over the records of some of the old German families that in a few instances they would give all their children the same first name, distinguishing them by a second name, and have wondered why it was done."

Professor Sachse: "It was done because that first name was considered a sort of lucky name in the family. The idea was about the same as attaches to our word mascot. If children of a family all died but one, who was strong and vigorous, his name would be regarded as a lucky name and children subsequently born would be given his first name as a sort of suffix to their own. 'John' was regarded as a particularly lucky name in some families and half a dozen children would have that as an addition to their other name. I intended when speaking before to say something in reference to Professor Darlington's mention of the fact that some of the townships in Berks county were the last in the State to accept the Public School law. That was due to the fact that they had church schools, in which books were used that contained certain Scripture passages and admonitions which the children were expected to commit to memory. That constituted the principal part of their instruction, and it was the knowledge that the public school would necessitate the discarding of these books that caused the opposition. It was very similar to the opposition that the Roman Catholics have raised more recently to the public schools."

On motion of C. W. Talbot, Esq., seconded by Professor Richard Darlington, a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker of the evening for his very interesting and instructive address, after which the meeting adjourned.

From

Advance
Winnet Square B

Date, July 14, 1899

HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

As already related, William McConaughy was a blacksmith. The shop in which he was wont to wield the hammer was on the East side of the road less than a hundred yards almost directly in front of the present dwelling of R. H. Thomas.

About 1820 his attention was directed to the manufacture of corn cultivators as a specialty, that being about the time of their more general introduction to the farmer. Up to that period the plow and harrow with spike teeth were the implements in use.

There is a tradition extant that the idea of a cultivator tooth originated with Jacob Lindley who first suggested it to William McConaughy. William however, made some claim to the original and to the improvements on it as appears from an advertisement taken from the "Village Record" of that period, to the farmers and corn planters.

"The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to make and vend his cultivators or corn harrow so much approved in Chester county and the adjacent districts of Pennsylvania and will deliver them to order to any place requested. The above mentioned harrow obtained a premium at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society held at Paoli in October last.

Notice is also given that he has obtained a patent for his improvements on the cultivator or corn harrow and likewise on the apparatus for constructing the teeth, rights of which will be sold to blacksmiths or others disposed to purchase for constructing the same. Applications by letter or otherwise directed to the subscriber in New Garden, Chester county, Pa., will be promptly attended to. April 7, 1824, William McConaughy."

The history of Chester county relates that "the first hoe harrow or cultivator in the neighborhood is said to have been used on the farm of Jonathan Gheen in Goshen township. It was stolen from the field one night and found the next summer in Valley Forge dam." The above occurrence is without date, but from its association with other matters of date we cipher that

it happened somewhere from 1812 to '20, and may it not have been one of Wm. McConaughy's make of cultivators? The teeth were at first made from a solid piece of iron, split open and forged into shape.

The improvement consisted in cutting the tooth from a plate of rolled iron or steel, pressing it to proper shape in a mould, and welding the shank into it. The operation for cutting the plates was a compound lever or a combination of levers, operating on the cutter, and the power applied was the combined weight of two or three men on the end of the outer lever to cut a single tooth plate, hence a slow process. The plates were pressed into the proper form by the combination of mechanical and man power.

As business increased the facilities for it had to be increased. Four acres of land on the opposite side of the road was purchased and a shop erected thereon for the fitting up of the wood work of the harrows. A house was built for the mechanic to live in, James McDole came from Newark, Del., and occupied it, and was assisted in his work by George Barr.

The blacksmiths were John and Benj. Camp who occupied the house now the dwelling of John Gray. In the months of Winter these men worked from early light till nine o'clock at night, and the sparks flying up from the chimney tops of the old smithy was a thing of beauty in the evening darkness, and the music of the hammer on the anvil served to enliven the evening hours.

In 1828 or 29, his attention was turned to the manufacture of axes in the Winter season. He erected near by the smithy a frame building for a grinding house and charcoal shed. At that time blacksmiths used charcoal exclusively. The grindstones were put in motion by horse-power, now rarely met with. It consisted of an upright shaft eight or ten feet in height with a horizontal wheel near the top forming a periphery some twenty feet in diameter, and arms extending five or more feet beyond the rim of the wheel, to which a yoke or yokes reaching down were attached, to which the horse or horses were fastened, walking in a circle round and round. A rope on the rim of the horizontal wheel, passing on to a drum of much less diameter served to give it an accelerated motion, while a belt from the drum to a pulley on the grindstone shaft still further increased their motion. Who has not heard of the bark mill horse? The grind stone horse fared no better, as round and round he plodded his weary way, and if perchance, he stopped on his monotonous course, was sure to be prodded by a sharp stick placed behind him for that purpose.

Wm. McConaughy's cultivators and axes continued to increase in popularity and he began to look for still better facilities to supply the demand. He visited a large axe manufactory "down East," where with the aid of a good water power, they could turn out a hundred axes where his shops did one. He was fired with a new zeal.

Returning home he purchased a large tract of land near Newark, Del., with an ample improved water power, on which he hoped he would soon rival his Yankee neighbor.

In 1836 he sold out his 40 acres to Elizabeth Taylor, and the four acres with shop over the road to Joshua Woodward, a boss carpenter, and soon after took his departure for the new field of his ambition, in Delaware.

The horse power used to run the grindstone was purchased by Joseph Newlin, taken to his farm in New Garden and set up under his barn to be used as a power for running a threshing machine. It was used there for two or three years, then sold to and set up under the barn of Joel Thompson, who used it until he could secure a better one. I believe it to have been the first cylinder thresher used in the neighborhood.

Soon after Wm. McConaughy sold out, the old smithy was taken down and the grinding house removed.

Scarcely a trace now remains of this once prosperous but long lost industry of New Garden, and probably only a few of those now living have ever known it, and many have never heard of it.

William McConaughy died without realizing the object of his ambition—the Delaware Axe Plant.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

On the 30th of the 11th month 1811, William and Israel Miller and their wives conveyed unto Rachel, Ann and Hannah Smith (three of the daughters of James Smith already spoken of) a lot of 11 acres, a part of their 76 acres here-in-before described. The three sisters occupied the premises on which was a substantial stone dwelling and a small frame barn. The three were not so young as they had been and were generally known as the "Old Maids" and plied their needles for a livelihood. Ann lived but a few years after their purchase but the other two lived to an honorable old age, the last named dying in 1854. Rachel's half interest in the premises was soon after her decease sold by direction given in her will and on the 5th of the 12th-month 1848 conveyed by deed unto her sister Hannah Smith in fee. About that time Hannah appointed a friend and neighbor her attorney in fact to sell her message and premises and who on the spring next following sold and conveyed the premises unto Peter Connell who after five years occupancy conveyed the same 11 acres unto John Y. Wilson. He built a new barn and held the premises until the spring of 1862, when the title to them was passed unto Stephen Wilson, of Hockessin, Delaware. He held possession only two years, then sold to his sister, Alice McVaugh who with her husband John, resided there for a year or more. All things did not go smooth with them and in 1873 he released to her any and all interest he

might have had in her real estate and hied himself away to more enticing shores. A divorce was subsequently obtained from the Court. Alice continued on the place for several years when she left it and made her home in Wilmington, Delaware. The property in New Garden was rented to different parties, George Coale, George S. Cook and others. Some years before her decease which occurred on the 1st day of the 4th-month 1887, she had returned and occupied her country home.

Soon after her demise her executor by direction given in her will sold the messuage and premises unto Phillips Chambers, the present occupant and owner, who has added to, enlarged and much improved the buildings.

A hundred years or more ago it was a common thing for parents in low circumstances when their sons were old enough to bind them out to some farmer until they were sixteen or eighteen years of age.

One of those boys was William Wilson of New Garden. He was indentured to Thompson Parker. Thompson was a Friend of the old stamp and William Wilson through the training he received in addition to his own natural turn of mind grew up a good boy. At eighteen years of age he went to Wilmington to learn the carpenter trade. When through his apprenticeship William returned to his native place and applied himself diligently to work. In 1792 he had acquired sufficient means to purchase of his old friend Thompson Parker 2 acres of land, a part of the Jacob and Hannah Lindley tract, whereon he and his wife Ann, a daughter of Benoni Brown Esq., settled. Two or three years later he added several acres to his first purchase, they being a part of the 75 acres of William and Israel Miller land. In 1809 he purchased $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres more, another part of the same 75 acre tract, and in 1812 James Smith conveyed unto him 8 acres, also a part of the William and Israel Miller land. Thus William Wilson by industry and economy increased his landed possessions up to 30 acres, besides raising a family of four sons and three daughters all of whom grew up to man and womanhood. Two of the sons are yet living. Ann, the mother died in 1848 and William in 1865 at the ripe old age of 96 years 11 months and 8 days.

In his will bearing date the 7th day of 3rd-month 1882 he devised his real estate unto his four sons, William, Benjamin, Edward and John Y. Wilson, in fee. In 1867 the three older brothers released all their right and interest unto John Y. Wilson.

He and his family resided on the premises for about five years when becoming somewhat embarrassed financially he was relieved by his brothers Benjamin and Edward taking from him and his wife a deed for the property.

After three years during which time they had it rented to different parties they sold the messuage and premises unto Charles Wagner, the present occupant and owner and who has much improved the premises.

Thus the William McConaughy, the Joseph Miller, Rachel and Hannah Smith, and William Wilson land with part of a small tract now held by Edgar Pratt taken together made up the 75 acres awarded by the Court as here-in-before set forth and for which to William and Israel Miller Titus Taylor, sheriff, made a deed in 1809.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWNSHIP AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

JOHN BROWN.

"Whereas William Miller late of the township of New Garden and Hannah, his wife, by their Indenture bearing date 11th-mo., 14th, 1776 did grant unto David Fraim the following described premises: Beginning at a corner of Isaac Jackson's land east by same 201 perches, north by Thompson Parker 38.2 perches, west by other land of Jacob Lindley 201 perches to a post in the forks of a road, south by meeting (New Garden) land 38.2 perches" 48 acres.

Deed. David Fraim to Jacob Lindley 1st-mo. 2nd 1786 for same 48 acres in fee.

Lease. On the 11th of the same month Jacob Lindley granted unto Ann Cretton a lease on one acre of land, a part of said 48 acres, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years thence next ensuing, and the said Ann by the name of Ann Gormuley together with her reputed husband Timothy Gormuley did by assignment made on the said Indenture of lease 2nd-mo. 14th, 1786, convey the same unto Jesse Morgan. On the 10th of 6th-mo., same year, Jesse Morgan, in the same manner assigned all his interest in said lease unto Isaac Miller when Jacob and Hannah (Miller) Lindley for the consideration of Five Shillings made him a fee simple title for the said one acre of ground.

In 1801 Isaac Miller conveyed the same 1 acre unto John Miller, who in 1812 made the title thereto unto Elizabeth Parker who held possession for twenty-two years but did not occupy it as her home in the latter years of that term.

She had one son John Parker, an incorrigible youth who as much as possible kept away from school, well up in the teens. He engaged with Phebe Kimball to run her saw mill and in the early thirties Elizabeth with her son removed into the old log house in the meadow across the road from the sawmill, now no more to be seen there. John took a willing hold and proved himself a competent sawer so far as the manual was concerned, but found himself entirely incompetent to calculate the bill of stuff and keep the accounts. When the winter school opened John entered as a pupil, and having experienced his needs, applied himself with all diligence, devoting the noon recesses to study instead of play. When spring arrived he was not only able to estimate the lumber but was a good writer and book-keeper and held his position with Phebe Kimble as manager of the saw mill.

In the early thirties the 1 acre lot passed to John Parker as owner who replaced the

old log dwelling which had become scarcely habitable with a new neat frame house.

In 1855 John sold the premises unto Lysander Ottey who with his family made them their home for a few years when they were purchased by William Brown (3).

On the 7th of the 2nd-month 1785 Jesse Miller, of Kennett, conveyed 22 acres [which seems to represent an interest that he had in the 250 acres of James Miller's (2)] unto Jacob Harvey who with his wife Jane on the day next following the above recited transfer passed the title to the same messuage and premises unto Isaac Richards. The original dwelling and premises was located on the low ground nearby a spring of water. It was of log and near to it were one or more barracks, all were fast going to decay. Toward the latter part of the last century a new log dwelling had been built of more ample dimensions and more eligible site on the southwest corner of the property near the cross roads by the Friends meeting house.

This house was probably built and occupied by Isaac Richards. An addition of the same kind had been made to the west end of the dwelling near the road in which a store had been kept.

In 1782 Jacob and Hannab Lindley conveyed their tract of 48 acres of land here-in-before described (less the 1 acre leased and sold out of it) unto Thomas Richards.

There appears to have been an agreement entered into in the latter part of the 1793 by Isaac and Thomas Richards to convey the aforesaid two tracts of 48 and 22 acres of land unto John Beason, of New Castle, Del., they being the southern part of the Thomas Garnet land.

That agreement had not been fulfilled when John Beason died. On the 1st of 1st-mo., 1798, Isaac Richards and Thomas Richards and Hannah, his wife, made to the heirs of John Beason a deed conveying the said two adjoining parcels of land thus fulfilling their agreement practically.

These heirs—Hannah, wife of James Mendenhall; Martna, widow of William Mendenhall, decd.; Esther, wife of Henry Crawford; Sarah, wife of Thomas Yeatman; Ann Beason, William Beason, and Lydia, wife of Isaac Chambers, who with his wife, Elizabeth and their mother Mary Beason made up a party of thirteen to hold the title.

These on the 14th of 5th-month next following the transfer of title to them conveyed the said real estate unto William Brown (1), of New Garden.

In this conveyance Mary Beason the widow, acknowledged that she for the sum of five shillings paid to her by William Brown and other considerations, released the properties from all claims she might have had upon them.

Another condition made in the deed of conveyance was that "All deeds, evidences and writings touching or concerning the same or copies thereof to be had or taken out, the cost and charges of the same to William Brown." The witnesses to the sealing and delivery of the deed were Ben-

jamin Brown, Gilbert Pritchard, Charles Varden, Edward Beason, Samuel Sinclair, Benjamin Brown (2) and Joseph Taylor.

On the back of this Indenture are four acknowledgments taken in more than that number of years.

"Chester county S. S." Those of James, Hannah and Martha Mendenhall;—Henry and Esther Crawford, Thomas and Sarah Yeatman were taken before Benjamin Brown, Esq., 14th of 5th-month, 1789

Ann Beason acknowledged before the same Justice on the 19th of 6th-mo., 1800, and William and Elizabeth Beason before Samuel Sinclair, Esq., 22nd 1st-mo., 1802.

"Bradford county S. S." Isaac and Lydia Chambers before Benjamin Brown, Esq., 12th of the 11th-mo., 1804, of these four acknowledgments only this last one bears the Justice seal. The Deed was put upon record in 1805.

William Brown (1) probably occupied the dwelling part of the new building during the remainder of his life. We have no record or even tradition how or by whom the store room was occupied during the ownership of Isaac Richards or the earlier years of William Brown's (1) ownership. About 1805 Gilbert Pritchard had it as a hatter shop and kept the New Garden post office there. His successor was Thomas Best who had a store there for several years prior to 1814 and who also kept the post office after Gilbert Pritchard's term expired.

In 1812 when the soldiers were on their march from the Cheseapeake to Kennett where they encamped their route lay along the road by this store. The proprietor, not being ambitious for their patronage, barricaded his store door to keep them out. Finding admittance refused them and suspecting there was whiskey inside the soldiers applied their axes to the door and soon gained an entrance. This broken door was kept by William Brown (2) and his son John for years as a relic of the war of 1812, but it has now yielded to the ravages of time and decay.

William Brown (1) in the latter part of the year 1814 made his will in which he directed that after his decease the whole of his property personal and real should be sold by his executor and bequeathed the larger part of the net proceeds thereof unto his nephew, William Brown (2). Jesse Sharp was named as his executor.

In 1816 the real estate was sold and William Brown (2) became the purchaser, who with his wife, Elizabeth (Wilson) Brown, occupied and lived on their long and peaceful lives thereon. William Brown (2) was an easy going kind of a man, on good terms with himself and mankind generally.

When the supervisors of public roads called out their team of three yoke of good sturdy oxen to plow out the side gutters and their thirty or forty men to shovel the dirt into the middle of the road William Brown (2) was the man who usually manned the "big plow." Sometime in the early thirties he had a large new barn erected upon his premises. His evenings were usually spent in the store across the way

where he was pretty certain to meet Nathan Vickersham, Ellis Allen, Joseph Newlin and others to talk over the news of the neighborhood and settle as far as lay in their power, the affairs of the township, county, state and nation.

They had two sons, William (3) and John Brown. William (3) was a man of much mental ability as well as originality of thought and in his early manhood days engaged in teaching school. In 1852 he married Cinthia Jaminson. He then turned his attention to farming and was a renter for a few years.

In 1856 his parents made him a deed for about 40 acres of the southern part of their land, being the larger part of the Thomas Richards tract. About the same time William Brown (3), as already stated, had purchased the 1 acre lot elsewhere mentioned of Lysander Ottey. To this place they removed, improved the dwelling and built a barn. On the eastern part of the premises deeded to him by his father was an area of land which probably prior to the time of William Brown (1) had been exhausted of its natural fertility as it bore evidence that after a very light crop of corn had been taken off it had been abandoned and left to nature to supply the after crop. Sixty years ago it was densely overgrown with pine and cedar trees, many of which had considerable size. It was known as "Brown's Cedar Commons." These ten or more acres William (3) cleared of their evergreen growth and brought them under cultivation again and now they yield a good return for the labor of tillage.

From, *Suburban*

Marine Pa

Date, *Jan 27-99*

GERMANTOWN.

A Historical Sketch.

Germantown, six miles northwest from Philadelphia, was first taken up by Francis Daniel Pastorius on the 12th day of August, 1683, by a purchase from William Penn; surveyed and laid out in 1684 under a grant to him. It was a part of Springettsburg Manor, two hundred acres to Pastorius himself, one hundred and fifty acres to Hartsfelder and 5,350 to Pastorius as agent for German and Dutch owners; it was incorporated as a borough by a patent from William Penn, executed in England in 1689.

Pastorius was a chief among the early settlers, was a member of Assembly in 1687, and when the settlement became a borough he was the first bailiff.

The houses in the early days were one story high, built of logs, plastered on the inside with clay and straw mixed and finished by a coat of lime plastering. The first two-story house was built by Arents Klincker, who came from Holland with William Penn on his first voyage, in 1682. Penn was at the "raising dinner."

The women went to market on horseback with panniers slung on either side and the men wheeled wheelbarrows.

In 1700 four hermits dwelt near Germantown; one at Wissahickon and Ridge avenue (then a wilderness) and another named Benjamin Lay lived in a cave on the beautiful estate of Dr. de Benneville, on Old York Road.

In 1705 the Friends built a meeting house of stone in their present graveyard (it has since been torn down), and this Society of Friends was the first in this country to declare against slavery.

Tunkers came from Germany and Holland and settled in Germantown. Their first meetings were held in a log house in Beggarstown, so called because money to erect a meeting house was all begged. The original Society of Tunkers from Ephrata used to dress alike, without hats, the hoods of their gray surtouts drawn over their heads. Forty or fifty used to come at stated times on a religious visit from Ephrata, near Lancaster, walking silently in Indian file, either barefooted or wearing sandals. They wore long beards, and their surtouts were girt about the waist.

This sect now calls itself "The Brethren;" and on Christmas evening concluded the one hundred and seventy-fifth year of its existence, having organized December 25th, 1732.

A brass tablet commemorative of Christopher Sower, the pioneer printer of Philadelphia, was placed in the church. It was presented by Charles G. Sower, a descendant of the Germantown preacher and printer. It bears the inscription, "In memory of Christopher Sower, Bishop of the Church of the Brethren, born 1721, died 1784."

The early services of the church were held in one of the rooms of his father's house, which stood on what is now the site of Trinity Lutheran Church parsonage, at Queen Lane and Germantown avenue. Father and son published the first German Bible printed in America. They not only printed and bound the volume, but cast the type and made the ink.

In the gallery of this old church the unbound sheets of the Bible were stored. During the Revolution, when Germantown was occupied by the British and Hessian soldiers, they found these sheets and used them for gunwads or bedding for their horses. After the battle many of the sheets were recovered and bound, and, it is said there

are still extant several copies of these Bibles, the pages of which show the marks of the hoofs of the British troopers' horses.

The Germans who originally came to America did so for conscience sake; they were a most religious people and were called Palatines, because they came from a Palatinate called Cresheim and Crefelt; the passports of the first immigrants were written with golden ink on parchment, and in those days were works of art.

Germantown boasts of being the home of some of the most famous men of the time. James Logan, the confidential Secretary of Penn, whose old home was at Logan's Hill; his descendants now call the spot Stenton. He was a statesman and scholar and died in 1751, aged 77 years, and is buried at Fourth and Arch streets.

A mile west of Germantown was built by Garrett Rittenhouse the first

paper mill in Pennsylvania. A large residence and grist mill were erected by David Rittenhouse. He was a great mathematician, born at Germantown April 8th, 1732. His ancestors were from Holland. He was an agriculturist, but being in delicate health, he gave that up and devoted himself to mathematics. He was one of the commissioners to determine the boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia, New York and Massachusetts.

Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, was born about one mile from Germantown, in Bristol township, about the year 1704. He died in December, 1749, and is buried at Laurel Hill. He met with much opposition and criticism from an Englishman named Hadley, who claimed the honor of the invention.

The very first settler was Wishert Levering, who lived to be 109 years of age, and died at Roxboro in 1744.

Gilbert Stuart, the great painter, is also claimed by Germantown.

Dr. de Benneville, of famous French ancestry, and the first Universalist preacher in the colony, lived here. He was the father of Dr. George de Benneville, of Branchtown, the eminent doctor and surgeon spoken of by Dr. Weir Mitchell in his novel "Hugh Wynne." The only remaining child of Dr. George de Benneville is Harriet de Benneville Heim, who at the advanced age of 96, signs a queen in her mother's ancestral home, "Solitude," at Logan Station. She relates many stories told her by her father of the battle of Germantown, when the British soldiers were quartered on his father's estate; also the acres afterwards owned by Pierce Butler.

The first market house and prison were built in 1741. The first carriage was owned by Judge Allen; and about the time, 1761, Jacob Coleman began

to run from the King of Prussia Inn the first stage with an awning to George Inn, Philadelphia, southwest corner of Second and Arch streets.

Fisher's Lane, a part of Germantown, was named after Thomas Fisher, who was driven from Philadelphia by the yellow fever in 1793. His wife, being a granddaughter of James Logan, he built his home here near Stenton. He was a ship owner, and, like his father, ran a line of packet ships between this city and London, long before the Revolution.

Here, in ancient Germantown, is what was formerly known as the "Lower Burying Ground." Near the corner of the cemetery, imbedded in the wall, is a marble tablet with this inscription:

"Memento

Do Mori"

which can mean nothing but "Memento Mori." This is now called Hood's Cemetery, and it goes back in its history to 1690. The ground, originally half an acre, was granted by Leonard Arets by deed dated February 12th, 1692, to Paul Wolff and his heirs for no other use than a burying ground forever. The grant has a half acre of a square form, lying on the eastern side of Germantown, on Main street. A stone wall was originally placed around it. By subsequent purchase the premises were enlarged to five acres.

In March, 1847, William Hood, of Germantown, made a proposal, that in consideration of allowing him to build a vault in the footway, near the front gate, he would erect a marble gateway and entrance.

This was carried out, and Mr. Hood put up a beautiful entrance gate of Pennsylvania marble, arched, and the canopy supported by Corinthian columns; a marble wall and handsome railing along the whole front. Here, under crumbling granite and limestone slabs, lie the remains of many heroes, who fought in one of the most important battles of the Revolution.

Potter's Field is on Bowman's Lane, southwest of Germantown. The property was originally cited as 140 perches of land belonging to George Arnold, and was purchased at sheriff's sale July 23, 1775, by Galtres Rezer, and the deed recited that the ground was bought for and as a burying ground, or Potter's Field, to serve as a burial place forever for all strangers, negroes and mulattoes who died in any part of Germantown.

Opposite Hood's Cemetery, the old white residence, overgrown with ivy, was built in 1743 by a relative of Francis D. Pastorius. Under the eaves is a stone with the letters "D. S. P." (Daniel and Sarah Pastorius). Washington and Lafayette both stayed here, and the house is still called the Pastorius house.

On this street (Main) is the Mennonite meeting house, built in 1770. The original was built in 1708 by the disciples of Menno Simon, who came here on the invitation of William Penn. On Johnson street was erected the first stone house built in Philadelphia, in 1698, by the Johnson family, since torn down.

Among the modern places of worship St. Peter's Church must be mentioned, because of a chime of bells hung in 1893. The bells of St. Peter were bestowed by Jennie Riegel, in loving memory of her sister and of her father, Jacob Riegel.

And in still another Germantown church, St. Luke's, there is a chime of ten bells presented about five years ago by William P. Troth in memory of his aunt, Eliza Henri Coates. Each bell has been christened as follows: "Love," "Joy," "Peace," "Long-Suffering," "Gentleness," "Goodness," "Faith," "Meekness," "Patience," and "Temperance." They are rung on all church services, and on the tenth day of October in each year, the day of the birth of Mrs. Coates.

What changes have come in this part of the city since the days of Penn, Lafayette, Pastorius, Rittenhouse and their confreres! Now the asphalt pavement of North Broad street is completed almost as far as Fisher's Lane. We see luxurious carriages filled these bright winter days with gaily-dressed people; the bell of the bicycle, and in the distance the gong of the trolley car are heard, where once was a forest primeval, filled with game, and invaded only by sportsmen.

A. R. E. N

From,

Simes
Chester Pa

Date,

Feb. 6. 99

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY

West Chester and the County Seat in
Days Long Gone By.

THE REMOVAL WAS RESISTED

Commission Authorized By an Act of
Assembly to Build a New Court House
and the Struggle that Ensued for the
Object Was Accomplished.

Councilman Frank I. Taylor, of Media, has in his possession a directory and history of West Chester, published back in 1857. Judging from the contents West Chester has not improved very much, while Chester, which is termed the weedy city by the Chester countians, has progressed rapidly until to-day it is so far ahead of what was once thought to be a place of some importance on the map, that the names of the two places should not be read on the same day. The directory tells us that Chester was the county seat for more than a century after William Penn had located along the banks of the Delaware. There was strong resistance against the removal to West Chester and although the project was carried out it was not until after one of the fiercest struggles that ever occurred in the county.

The first real movement for a new seat of justice appears to have been an Act of Assembly passed March 20, 1780. It authorized a commission to build a new court house and prison in Chester county and to sell the old court house and jail in Chester. This commission was composed of men who, it appears, did not favor the movement and another commission was appointed consisting of John Hannum, Esq., Isaac Taylor, Esq., and John Jacobs. These three commissioners were earnest removalists and went to work with a will. They erected the court house on the present site near the Turk's Head Hotel. Colonel Hannum, who was the master spirit in the enterprise, with an eye to business, built the old Washington Hotel, on High street, with only a narrow alley between it and the Court House. With a view to secure the patronage of the judges he projected a kind of gallery or passageway from the second story across the alley to the halls of justice for their accommodation. He even went so far as to remove some of the stones from the court house wall to make matters more convenient. He was stopped before carrying out his purpose by the commissioners.

While these proceedings were in train at the Turk's Head the worthy burghers of ancient Upland were concocting a violent opposition to what they naturally regarded as an injurious if not ruinous project. The operations of the workmen at the new public building were suspended by the ensuing winter before the walls were quite completed and the functions of the commissioners themselves were interrupted by the Act of Assembly obtained on March 30, 1785. When the Uplanders found the removal project thus checked by the suspending act they took fresh courage and indulged in the hope that the whole scheme might yet be defeated. To make assurance doubly sure they deemed it best to demolish the work already done and thereby remove all pretext for going on with it at a future day.

Accordingly they mustered their forces and being provided with a field piece, a barrel of whiskey and other warlike munitions, they took up the line of march toward the Turk's Head in order to batter down the unfinished walls of the new court house and pris-

on. This was a critical epoch in the history of the venerable bailiwick. The Turk's Head people made vigorous preparations for defence. The vicinage was aroused and ransacked for arms and ammunition. Old Thomas Beaumont, known afterward as the faithful peace officer in the borough, rode all night among the farm houses of Goshen and Bradford collecting powder and lead; the walls duly manned, and the anxious public of Chester county stood in breathless expectation of a renewal of the terrific scenes formerly enacted at Fort Christina by the Knickerbockers and the Swedes.

When the Uplanders or old Chester people came in sight of the works, and found the garrisoned by numerous sturdy retainers of Hannum and his colleagues the better part of valor suggested the propriety of a parley, before resorting to the ultima ratio.

Subsequent legislation, however, permitted the work to go on and the court house was opened on the 25th of September, 1786. The prisoners were removed from the old jail in Chester on that date by William Gibbons. During the protracted and bitter contest which ended in the removal of the seat of justice from old Chester to West Chester the wits on both sides indulged in all the rude jests and sarcasms which the occasion was calculated to provoke.

The removal of the old court house did not suit the people of old Upland and they set about to have Chester county divided which was done by an Act of Assembly on the 26th day of September, 1789, and the ancient Upland recovered her pristine dignity. Thus each of the opposing factions were satisfied and their wishes were gratified.

West Chester was incorporated into a borough on March 28th, 1799, and it was forty years thereafter before the authorities thought of providing accommodation for pedestrians. In 1823 they first caused the side walks or footways to be paved with bricks, prior to which time the ladies were compelled to stay at home on account of the depth of the clay in the streets.

Local History of Lower Merion

"For a brief period, let us reverse the revolving wheels of time, and let our imaginations turn them backward, depopulate these hills and valleys, let the mists of antiquity remove all traces of civilization, and leave us as prodigies of the future, upon the west bank of a river branch, amid virgin forests of rare beauty.

"One still and solemn desert in primeval garb."

The stillness unbroken, save by the stealthy tread of the red man, for at that time, he had not been made savage, the movement of some beast of the forest or the music of the birds, the surface of the river unruffled, save by the water fowl or "Light canoe, by artless red man plied."

As we look about us in amazement, we

cannot forbear expressions of admiration (because forsooth we are dear lovers of nature, or we should not attempt such a journey.) We stand in a great shadowed amphitheatre surrounded by noble trees in magnificent variety and indescribable beauty. Their quaint trunks rearing their heads far above us. Long vistas of beautiful green reaching all about us, for the Indian has carefully removed all underbrush from his favorite camping ground, so that if we had brought our horse and cart we could easily take long drives, and enjoy nature in one of her voluptuous moods, for this is a chosen spot, a veritable land flowing with milk and honey.

About us are walnut, chestnut, cedar, cyprus, poplar, greenwood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech, spruce, pine, the various kinds of oaks, and almost every kind of tree that may be either useful or ornamental. In fact in no part of the universe does there exist such variety of trees and shrubs as exist in this territory.

The animals hidden away in these forests include bears, wolves, wildcats, panthers, deer, buffalo.

The rivers are graced by swans, geese, ducks, teal and other water fowl, while the forests are redolent with the music of birds.

Peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, whortleberries and cranberries flourish while sweetest odors, issuing from the various flowering plants, permeate every breeze.

Why should not the Lenni Lenape, clinging to their beautiful river valley and continue to occupy under their more powerful neighbor, the Iroquis, even though it be "at will."

But a change comes over the spirit of our dream, for the Dutch trader appears on the scene, his vessels enter the bay far to the south and ascends the river, build a fort near the entrance to the bay, later at Gloucester Point they erect Fort Nassau.

Covetous, restless and fond of barter, they soon open a successful trade with the Indians for furs, following the streams, seldom going far inland, they do no molest us but we see their canoes gliding hither and thither and yon, after they discovered the "hidden river" which in consequence they called Schuylkill, they approach very near our hiding place but pass on and in 1622 reach this rich hunting ground and fishing place of the Indian. In 1628 they report to Gov. Stuyvesant of their success, also of their

In 1631 our attention is called to the trading Dutch for vessels of different type enter the bay, and sail up the river, but these strangers are not in quest of barter, they are looking for places of settlement, and soon establish themselves at Stockholm (New Castle) and Christiana (Wilmington) which they name in honor of their loved Queen.

Huts erected, land cleared and farming begun in earnest, a fort is built near by for defence and a church for worship, and these invaders, called Swedes are quite settled.

Quiet and inoffensive, they purchase land from the Indians, soon become quite friendly and spread themselves along the river, ever remaining near the water courses, but always in quest of land, while they use the water as means of conveyance from one place to another, also in their attendance at church, which is very punctual, and attended with such regularity despite their inconveniences, that it may well serve as an example to future generations.

In 1677 we are again called upon to greet strangers, this time the English on the Ship Shield, bound up the Delaware River above the great bend.

About this time, preparations are being made in England to carry out a great ideal, and to William Penn was confirmed, under the great seal, on the 5th of January, 1681, a large tract of land which he named New Wales, but his secretary, a Welshman called Sylvania, to which was afterward added Penn, with the founder's consent. The first emigrants under his deed of settlement arrived late in 1681. When Penn arrived on the 27th of October 1682, there were about 3500 white people in the province which included Delaware state, and 3000 Swedes. There were about twenty-one houses in Philadelphia. Previous to this time there were friends living near Tacony, and as early as 1658 a man by the name of Warner, settled on the Schuylkill River, opposite Wissahickon, and his land must have extended along and near the city line, far away from other white men, he must have lived on good terms with the Indians.

Penn soon selected a site and laid out the city of which he afterward says: "Of all places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for

a town." Now that we have seen a city ideally planned, and set forth in work-a-day attire, let us turn to our own especial solitude. We have Warner on our southern boundary, and in May 1681 Neils Johnson, a Swede, deeded to Peter Yocum 200 acres. Two months before the arrival of Penn the Welsh Friends landed at Pencoyd, and Edward Jones settled near what is now called Wynnewood, Dr. Thomas Wynne further east. John Roberts erected the third mill in the province, and others who came with them bear names familiar to our ears: Rowland Ellis, Robert Janss, John Cadwalader, Benjamin Humphreys, Robert Owen and others, who had purchased from Penn before he sailed from England, 40,000 acres of land. To portions of it they gave names transplanted from the native soil. Bryn Mawr was the name of the place Rowland Ellis came from and he gave it to the place of his adoption, and Merion, Haverford, Goshen, Newtown and Uchland were transplanted in this way.

The Welsh, like the Swedes sought homes, but upon a more ambitious basis; laying out large estates, with more finished domestic conveniences. These were the people who laid foundations strong and deep for future posterity. Shortly after they were comfortable fixed the Welsh, like the Swedes made a place of worship, and in 1683 Merion Meeting house was built, which was the first church built in Montgomery county. It was a log building, and was replaced in 1695 by the present stone structure now standing on Montgomery avenue near General Wayne Hotel. William Penn worshiped here, as also other notable men of the early times. The pegs upon which William Penn hung his hat are still shown. All the land on the west side of the Schuylkill reaching beyond Valley Forge was purchased from the Indians. The site of an Indian camp was but recently well marked, and may be recognized on the Hansel place at Libertyville. The outlines of the camp may be noted by the black soil, and numerous relics have been found. Another camp was in the black rocks, (since cleared away) west of Gladwyn, where Indians lived within the memory of persons but recently deceased.

At first the pioneer settlers dug caves or constructed sod huts, with chimneys of grass and kneaded clay, while women lighted the fire and there kettles swung between two poles, upon a stick transverse. Then came the clearing, felling of trees, and the erection of log cabins, with log chimneys plastered thickly with clay; or perhaps a very enterprising person would have them of stone, the chimney built first, and always on the outside of the house. A very few of these are still standing; one on Registers place bearing the date 1690; another on the Harriton farm back of the stone house, and one evidently of more recent date at Ardmore, back of Gallaghers' store. After the log house came the stone house or frame, one and a half stories high, a few years and the very progressive added another story.

L. H. A.

[Continued next week.]

Local History of Lower Merion

[Communicated.]

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After the pioneers became settled, it followed as a matter of course that roads be laid out to connect the different settlements, and each with the city. The oldest was the one before referred to, petitioned for in 1704, and was laid out on an old Indian trail; later it was extended on to West Chester, was laid out and marked by blazing trees, as a fifty foot road through Lower Merion, and forty through Chester County to West Chester. This was the old road upon which Montgomery avenue was afterward laid to the point just above Haverford station, where it branches off to the left, passes under the railroad, may be traced by a row of small houses diagonally across the pike, and so across by what used to be the Buck tavern, into Chester county. The old Guilf road diverges below Libertyville, and takes a direct line for Mill Creek which it joins just this side of Mr. Clegg's mill, follows the creek up through the Harriton place and so on by the old Guilf mill through the Welsh settlements of Upper Merion to Valley Forge.

This road was probably laid out by Penn to connect his manor at Mount Joy with the one in Merion, and both with the city. Upon this road the old Wm. Penn milestones are still standing, bear-

ing the three balls as part of his coat of arms. The old milestone nearest us, opposite the old Sneetz mill, is nearly washed out, the next is just above Mr. Piles house on the Harriton place.

The Haverford road, passing through the extreme southern corner of the township, was laid out from Kadnor to the Schuylkill in 1687. In 1685, Chester county was separated from Philadelphia. In 1689 a petition was sent to council to have the county enlarged, as it was so thinly settled and small they were not able to support the charges.

In the discussion of ways and means it was brought out that the Welsh inhabitants, denying themselves to be a part of the county of Philadelphia by refusing to bear any share of charges and the like as to Chester county. The pretense thereof was they were a district barony. Later they were agreeably combined, part with Chester, part with Philadelphia.

We may now turn to new arrivals, the Germans, the Scotch-Irish and the Irish. The Germans Lutherans settled in some force in this vicinity, and the Goodman, Sibley and Litzenbergs together with Dr. Anderson owned most of the land upon which Ardmore now stands.

The ground for the old dutch meeting house as it was called for many years, was donated by the Goodman family and a log building erected in 1769, but during the Revolution the congregations were so impaired that the services were discontinued, and the building was used sometimes by preachers of other denominations, and also as a school, when a master could be secured. The building now standing in the Lutheran cemetery was built about 1800.

Another old building which should have had notice before, is the Penn Manor on Montgomery avenue above Libertyville. This was at times occupied by Penn, and by his son Thomas. This building has been saved to this generation by the forethought of a man who in repairing it would not have the original design destroyed even though it might be to his advantage to do so.

The house which belonged to Charles Thomson, just north of Bryn Mawr, has been frequently described, and is well worth a visit; its huge iron bolts, great wooden bars to doors and windows, immense square beams across the ceiling,

and quaint little glass windows appear quite curious to our later Nineteenth century eyes.

There are several pre Revolutionary buildings still standing throughout Lower Merion. One, just below the General Wayne Hotel on Montgomery avenue, and the Ed. Price mansion just above, opposite the meeting house; the remains of the old button mill on mill creek at the foot of church road and the old Sheetz house on the Gulf road, following rapidly. Here Benjamin Franklin was entertained for about a week at one time.

There is no doubt that the oldest mill in these parts is the old Gulf mill just across the line in Upper Merion, recently run by the late Henderson Supple. It was burned down a few years ago; the part burned bore the date 1727, and a still older part still stands, a curious pile of most substantial masonry. During the colonial period, Lower Merion seems to have been but little disturbed, being on good terms with the Indians, and out of the line of French travel.

During this time they quietly established themselves in great prosperity by their industry and thrift. At the time of the Revolution they suffered greatly from their proximity to the city on account of British raids. Lower Merion did her share in sending men and assistance to the front. Charles Thompson and his deeds are household words, and many others served both as officers and in the ranks; even those who could not go to the front, made bullets for the others to fire. Women took their leaden weights and ware, and rolled them into bullets; many an old clock was dismantled, and the household services divided into bits and distributed with rapidity into the ranks of the British.

Almost all of Lower Merion is historic ground. The defeat of Cornwallis' re-

connoitering party just this side the Stadelman estate at the Black Horse Inn by General Potter, when the British were totally routed and the wounded carried into the old barn still standing. The General Wayne Hotel, sheltered Washington and Wayne more than once.

The place where Washington camped a few days before the Paoli Massacre, is marked by a stone near the Merion Meet-

ing. The old Price mansion, whose entrance is just this side, was once the headquarters of Cornwallis. The ford where Lafayette crossed the Schuylkill, is marked by a station bearing his name on the Norristown Railroad. Washington's camp, on the northwestern border, is also marked by a stone. Portions of the army marched through almost every part of the township.

When the war ended and the country settled down to active business life, new demands were made and Lower Merion was not slow to furnish her share. The old Sheetz mill, before referred to was one of the earliest paper mills in the county. The Dove mill now entirely gone, was built in 1794 and made the first ruled note paper in America. Some of you may remember your early copy sheet with a dove in one corner, and an olive branch in its mouth. A cotton mill was built on mill creek, and at the mouth of the creek another paper mill. There were mills also erected on the creek by the old Ford road near West Manyunk.

As travel increased the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike was laid out and macadamized in 1792, at a cost of \$7,500 per mile, the first macadamized road in America. Prior to this the travel west through here, had gone by way of the Old Lancaster road and the two hotels within our limits were the General Wayne and the old Buck Inn, still standing, and used as a boarding house. But with better roads, and a direct line of travel to Lancaster and later to Pittsburg, new houses of entertainment were built. Among others in Lower Merion was the Washington tavern, where the vault now stands on the old Remington place, the old pump still stands as of yore but differently surrounded. Another where Mr. Shortridge now lives, called the Wm. Penn. The next was the old Kugler house just west of the Lutheran Church and called the Seven Stars. The Red Lion, still standing in good condition where an old resident said he more than once met Ulysis S. Grant, then a mere boy, on his way to Philadelphia with ladies. The Old Buck Inn was the oldest, the best known and a great favorite. A night at the Old Buck is described by a resident: "The great yards about it would accommodate a small army, and great Conestoga wagons drawn by 6 or 8 horses or mules would begin to pull in, about four of an afternoon, and by nightfall, the drivers unharnessing the horses, would take them to the rear of the wagons and there fasten and feed

them; then go in to the house for their own refreshment, where there were sometimes hilarious carryings-on. Again about four or five in the morning they would reappear, perhaps to find a couple of feet of snow on the ground, and the horses squealing and kicking about in it, apparently none the worse. After another feed the horses were harnessed to the wagons again and the journey to the city resumed, the load exchanged for a return load and the journey back, as far as the Bucks, made the same day.

Those were the days of travel by wheel, before the advent of the iron horse, and the pike presented a busy scene. The great Conestoga wagon with the driver plying his long whip, then the stage coach swaying and rushing by, the jockey with his drove of horses or mules, droves of cattle or sheep, together with gentlemen and ladies on horseback and other local travelers, made a scene of indescribable confusion.

The old Columbia Railroad passed through here, opened to Lancaster in 1834. The cars were drawn up an inclined plan east of Belmont Mansion and drawn by horses. The route came almost in the line of the Schuylkill Valley to Cynwyd, where the old road diverged to the south and came through Merionville and so up Montgomery avenue to Libertyville where its traces may still be easily noted, and so through Wistar's place and up what is now Coulter avenue. About the only part of the old road bed used intact is on Mr. Pearce's place. This side of Haverford station it diverged to the west and the present road by Haverford College grounds is on the old road bed and may be followed some distance. The construction of this road was quite curious. Strap rails were bolted to large square stones with holes drilled through them, (some of these old bed.)

When the first steam engine passed over the road, called the William Penn, a man by the name of Lovering lived in the old house beyond Wyoming avenue. He had two boys, one was home from school with an injured foot, hobbling about on crutches. The cry arose "the engine is coming," and all at once started for the railroad. The other boys gaining John threw away his crutches, and was the first on the scene (mothers take notice.) The father was a silent observer of this scene and afterward took the

crutches to the attic, gave John a flogging and sent him back to school. Sequel, John Lovering became Superintendent of the State Association of Sunday Schools in Illinois with a large office in Chicago.

At one time one of these engines ran off the track and buried its nose in the mud just about where Mr. Ayre's house

now stands, and a week elapsed ere it could be gotten out. This afterward became the State Road and finally, the Company now existing. It was straightened about 1846 and in 1850 had four trains daily. As late as 1860 there were no evening trains, and persons wishing to go to the city of an evening, were obliged to find their own conveyance out, or walk. The first station was called Anderson Lane, later Athonsville. The little building used as a waiting station which stood at the rear of Brandenburg's store is now at Upton. Persons now living have ridden to the city by gravity. There was practically no freight traffic in those days, everyone bringing out their own goods.

In 1858 the property upon which the Merion title Building now stands, from Anderson's Lane to Mr. Pearce's line back to Rorke's line was bought of Dr. Joseph Anderson for \$500. The Pennsylvania Railroad bought ground here and erected the present station, and called it Ardmore. Then the first tickets were sold. The first ticket agent was Mr. Alexander, the first ticket was bought by Mr. Josiah Pearce, and it was taken up on the train by Mr. Stein now an official at Broad Street Station.

Where Dr. Allison's house now stands, was formerly an old stone house belonging to Dr. Joe Anderson; and where Dr. Gerhards house now stands was an old school house built by Dr. Anderson, for general neighborhood use, particularly Sunday School etc. After the inauguration of the public school system, the nearest school was at Wynnewood, most children going to the old academy. Most of the older buildings along the pike date from about the time the pike was laid out. As we have seen almost all of the northeastern Ardmore was Anderson and Goodman property—the southwest was a large estate belonging to Henry Fizz, comprizing 600 acres, from Stark avenue and Masonic Hall south-

st. The old house, on Spring south of Cricket avenue has recently been remodeled. Later, part of this place was owned by a man named Miller who was also proprietor of the Red Lion Hotel.

He built the large stone barn, (but recently torn down) which cost him \$300, and it broke him up. A story is told of a woman (Peggy McGowan) who lived in Ardmore's one log house, who kept a cow and some chickens, and would take a basket of eggs on one arm, and a basket of butter on the other and walk barefooted to Philadelphia market. A so a man (Absolom Simpkins) who with his sons built a house on the Glenn property without the expenditure of any money save for nails, sash, ironwork and glass doing all the work themselves, and doing days work every day the while. The first Post Office west of Philadelphia, was in the store above White Hall, now kept by Baldwin and Weaver. Here all the mail was produced for the neighborhood. The next was at Merion Square, It was due to the efforts of Albert Mendenhall, schoolmaster at Wynnewood that a Post-office was secured for this place, and was at first called Cabinet.

We have tried to trace the advance from the earliest settlement, through its various stages of Provinces. Backwoodsman and Revolutionary periods up to the present. Our present advanced condition and cosmopolitan character is due entirely to the progressive advancement of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its vigorous policy. With this stage you are well acquainted, but are we always careful amid the luxury and refinement of the present time to remain staunch supporters of the high minded and whole hearted principals of the progenitors of Lower Merion?

This section is destined always to play an important part in the worlds drama, and we may well ask the question, are we worthy successors? and are the unswerving principals of the past, being transmitted to the future. Are we standing boldly, fearlessly for the right, regardless of personal consequences, or are we cowardly shirking our duty, forgetful of the causes which started our forefathers upon an unknown sea and landed them upon the shores of an untraced wilderness to face unforeseen dangers.

L. H. A.









